The New-York Times.

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HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

A Dull Season for Distillers—Men Discharged or on Half Time—The Material for Making City Milk Falling Short—Danger of being driven to Pure Milk and Water—The Retail Liquor Dealers.

The Business Directory gives the names of seventy-two distilling-houses within the City limits. Not one-tenth of this number, however, are genuine distilleries. Many establishments that hang out the sign "Distillery," "Liquor Rectifying," and all that, really are only three-cent rum-shops—retailers of bad wines, that sadly "need a bush." They do not so much rectify as ruin pure spirits with their adulterations and doctoring, adding much water and much of cheap dye-stuff and pungent drugs. Of grain distilleries, where cows are kept, there are only two in New-York, a fact which will seem incredible to most, considering the frequent homilies that have been written about slop-fed cows and slop milk.

The City of Churches enjoys the unenviable notoriety of furnishing the ocean of slop milk that deluges metropolitan babydom and slaughters our innocents. The Hard Times have wreaked themselves on some of these establishments, and left none of them entirely unscathed.

Our reporters yesterday visited the few large grain distilleries in town and in Brooklyn, gathering some interesting facts touching liquor distilling, cow-stablers, Orange County milk of domestic manufacture, and how the tightness of the times affects the people that live by the various departments of the distillery business.

Wm. Johnson & Son's distillery, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, North River, is the oldest and largest grain distillery in the City. It was established thirty-five years ago. It turns out to-day more liquor than any other establishment in the City, and from its refuse material furnishes nutriment for 900 cows kept in stables adjoining. Neither Mr. Johnson nor the "Sons" were in yesterday, but a gentleman present assumed to answer for them and to give facts as they were. He said he had been in the establishment twenty years, and ought to be "posted." He was very emphatic in denying in the outset that the present hard times affected their business or that of other large distillers in the vicinity. But the business had been too good for a few years, and the consequence was that it had been overdone. Men eager to get rich had madly rushed into it; there had been more liquor manufactured than there was any demand for; immense quantities lay stored in warehouses at foreign ports without purchasers, and the hope of a sale was very distant. Since the passage of the law in France forbidding distilling grain, the leading markets for exportation was to that country, but the liquor had been rushed in there so fast that the market was glutted. It was the same in California. As the case stood liquor manufacturers had got to stop manufacturing; and only those of the largest capital could hold over and keep their heads up. The demand in the City had also largely diminished. At this place they found usually permanent employment for 50 men. Of these, they had discharged 10, all single men. They kept men of families still nominally employed, although they had not enough work to busy half of them. They preferred to be pecuniarily losers themselves rather than that poor families should suffer. They used to turn out daily 350 barrels of liquor, but now did not manufacture one-quarter of this amount. The stables where the cows were kept were near the distillery. Formerly they kept 1,900 cows. The stables they considered the height of perfection in the stable line. They are 11 feet high, the stalls each 12½ feet long, and 3 feet 4 inches wide. They are newly built, and well ventilated. The 900 cows are owned by 30 milkmen. The cows are milked night and morning, and average about seven quarts per day each. They are fed three times a day, and, besides the swill, they are served with hay, corn and oat meal, which are mixed with it. The milkmen say it is for their interest to keep the cows healthy. One man living in the neighborhood of these stables, has made the discovery that the milk produced there is richer and more nutritious than the country-fed milk, and he sees more cream on it in the morning. He has four children which he has fed constantly on the slop-milk, and they are fine, fat and healthy. He pronounces it all gammon—the idea that the milk is pernicious. Another man, weighing an eighth of a nett ton, plus ten pounds, stood forth as the champion of City milk. He ate no meat, and drank no tea or coffee, but he did feed almost wholly on this stable milk. "And," said he, "you see what I am." Swine are said to fatten rapidly on these still slops. At the West, where the hogs attain an enormous size on these distillery slops, they give the hogs, every few days, an allowance of charcoal to keep the mixture from souring on their stomachs. A few weeks before they are killed the hogs are put inside pens and fed on corn and cold water to harden the pork.

The milkmen of Brooklyn have been greatly "put about" lately to find the necessary allowance of swill on which "to subsist their cows," several large distillers in the Eastern District having stopped that department of their works. At Furman & Co.'s, (late Polly's,) in Williamsburg, where nearly a hundred men are generally employed, they have now only twenty men at work. They have stopped the supply of swill to the large stable on the opposite side of the street, where 1,140 cows are domiciled. This has obliged the milkmen to resort to other expedients to get feed. Hot water is still supplied from the distillery, and hay, ship-stuff, corn and oil-meal are mixed with it, though in rather diminutive quantities. They also obtain a small supply of the swill from Husted & Cochbron's, and from Samuel Engle's distilleries, which are still working with diminished help and on short time. The swill is sold at the rate of eight cents the barrel or fifty cents for a hogshead, but at the present price of grain it does not pay, and the works are likely to be stopped entirely. The milkmen in some cases offer six cents a barrel for the hot water, as it enables them to scald the feed, which, they say, makes it more nutritious for the cow, and more productive of milk.

Towers Bros. & Co., at Hunter's Point, too, have done a large business in the manufacture of pure spirits, selling the swill in large quantities to milkmen. A short time ago they mashed from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels daily. But, by degrees, they have discharged their hands and curtailed their works, until now there are only three men in the establishment. Here, also, there is a great dearth in the supply of swill, and feed of other kinds has been adopted to some extent. At the present price of milk, however, the sellers affirm they cannot afford to feed their cows on hay, stalks and such truck.

McCready, Mott & Brundy, distillers and manufacturers of camphene, are working about one-half the usual number of hands, and doing a corresponding business, working by day only.

Banchor & Ely employed, formerly, twenty men, they have discharged half the force and are working only half time.

George W. Betts, distiller and rectifier, has employed heretofore ten men, but has shortened sail, and has now only five men, working half-time at that. Whisky costs, to manufacture it, 27 cents per gallon, and now brings only 20½@21 cents in the market. This has put a sudden stop to operations. In some cases the distillers have agreed to go on, the milkmen paying them for their swill the difference between the present price of whisky and the cost of making it, in order to get the usual feed for their cows.

Tuttle & Bailey are running only three days out of the week.

Moore, Trott & Co., Thirty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. At this stable there are 300 cows in good condition, the animals being well provided for. They have discharged no hands, and pay the same wages; but they are not selling half the usual quantity of milk.

Johnson & Lazarus, Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, rectifiers. In good times have usually turned out 500 barrels daily, but are now making only 150.

Coolidge & Young, No. 134 Front-street, are rectifiers and distillers of alcohol. Since the commencement of the present financial pressure, they have discharged one-third of their hands, and are now doing business solely on the cash principle. They give a bad account of the state of affairs among the distillers. The rum distilleries are only worked on the average one day in the week, and the greater number of distilleries have stopped work altogether. Those which still employ a portion of their force daily, have just enough business on hand to feed the cows they keep with the refuse, and to be enabled to do that, without actual loss, have advanced the price of swill.

Dayton, Sprague & Co., No. 107 Front-street, are rectifiers only. They have discharged several hands, and feel the pressure of the crisis as severely as their neighbors. They give a bad account of the trade generally, and think that we have not yet seen the worst of the panic.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

The crisis affects the retail liquor-dealers as much as every other class of tradesmen. It is the popular notion that when men are in difficulty they resort to stimulants, and that "those will drink who never drank before, and those who always drank will drink the more." But this seems to be a mistake, the bartenders assuring us that their receipts have fallen off from thirty to forty per cent.

From information furnished us by the keepers of liquor and oyster saloons in Broadway and other principal thoroughfares, we find that the "panic" has made serious inroads in the treasuries of all these popular places of resort. Oysters, whether on the half-shell or otherwise, are seldom asked for. People suddenly have dispensed with cigars—inveterate topers have come down to sixpenny drinks, and the brandy bottle, at ten cents a glass, is rarely called for. Some of the principal liquor saloons on Broadway, as our reporter was assured by the proprietors, are about to be closed, the receipts being daily considerably less than the expenses—the same saloons before the panic being quite profitable concerns. A few of the wiser liquor-dealers have reduced their prices, but have not extensively profited by the reduction. There could not be a surer test of the severity of the present financial difficulty than the present aspect of affairs in these saloons, for men generally must be very hard pinched before they will forego their long-cherished indulgencies. Yet we believe it is no secret that the first-class restaurants and bar-rooms, as well as those of inferior reputation, are reduced fully one-third in their receipts. Many of them, to retain what custom is still left to them, are resorting to a diminution of prices.

The Poor Applying for Relief.—The hard times are already pressing upon the poor of Williamsburg, and producing an early run upon the County Superintendent for relief. Since the beginning of October, the applications for temporary relief have been very numerous, and 105 persons have been sent to the Alms-House. In most cases they are widows and children, sick and destitute. Four or five whole families of from three to five have been admitted.

Mayor Powell on the Hard Times.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday night, the following message was received from Mayor Powell:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The present disastrous state of the times, and the financial difficulties that have grown out of them, have, as you are aware, already caused the suspension of many of our largest and most prosperous manufacturing establishments, and in fact every branch of trade has been more or less paralyzed from the same cause; and in consequence thereof thousands of our most worthy and industrious citizens have suddenly been deprived of employment, with but little immediate prospect of a resumption of their labors. The Winter is also rapidly closing upon us, making the prospect more cheerless and discouraging than it would otherwise be. The difficulty is before us, and we must look it bravely in the face, and avert, as far as in us lies, the force and fury of the storm. Effectual measures should be taken, in addition to the means already provided by law, to extend aid to the suffering, and to save from starvation the industrious poor. I have no apprehension of riot and disorder on the part of the people. I have too much confidence in their good sense and their appreciation of the causes that have led to the involvement, not only of themselves, but every class in the community, in the most serious embarrassments. The loftiest, with the most lowly, have been engulfed in the maelstrom, and it now remains for those who have escaped with their lives to render every assistance in their power to those who are less fortunate than themselves. The next four months will be prolific of tales of unheard-of suffering among the poor, unless some extensive measures of relief are adopted by the city authorities; and I would, therefore, suggest that a Special Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the present condition of the laboring classes, and suggest to the Common Council such measures of relief as the exigencies of the case may demand. Respectfully submitted. SAMUEL S. POWELL, *Mayor.*

The Message of the Mayor was referred to a Special Committee of five.

Wife Wanted—Interesting—To all Whom it may Concern!

We have received a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, setting forth at considerable length various circumstances which induce him to want a wife. As his object is partly to relieve the distress which just at present prevails to so great an extent among the honest, industrious females of this City, we feel bound to aid his endeavors by all the means in our power; and, as we can think of no way more likely to be successful, we have decided to submit his application to the public. We have abstained from taking any liberties with his manuscript, inasmuch as literary style furnishes one very excellent ground for judging of personal character and accomplishments.

Parties who intend to make application in person will observe that very full and explicit directions are given as to Mr. Carr's address. It may save some trouble if we add, as we are authorized to do by Mr. Carr's letter, that it will be of no use for "Abolishants" to apply—inasmuch as Mr. C. is a "Pro-Slavery man and in favour of Reopening the affrican slave traid and Bettering Both Raises Buy it:"

Eagel Grove, Franklin County, Ky., Oct. 15th, 1857.

to the Editor of the New york times:

Sir—you may think it som what strang to Bee troubled from this fair distant part of Gods cuntery—But when I give you my Reasons I flatter my self that you will Excuse mee—and to tha point—Sir I See in your paper all sorts of advertisments of young industrus femails constantly in search for an onist living—now Sir I am in Want of A Good house Wife I am a Widdower With too Daughters one is 17 years old tha othr 12 years old my oldest is well accomplished and now a teaching of a schoole. I am 40 years old in Good heth and ust to Bee cauled Good looking I am six feet tall and way 170 lbs. and have Bin a widdower for a leven years and now as my childrn is out of tha way I think that I can take good caire of a good companion. I wer Born and Raised in this country But have live for mency years in Louisiania and Texas I one a good farme heare and a few Negroes and a plenty of stocke of all coinds Except a Wife—I must tell you that I maid all that I am worth Bey overseeing and from my general connectun I will Refure you on aney one who mite want informmation to as good men as is livin in the first plais I Refere to the onerable Tresamond Landing Ex lutenant govener of La—(planter) near Danaldsonville La—R & D g Mills commissoned mur chants of Galvestan Texas and would site you to Morgan L Smith now of new york citey lurnin law of J. H. Brower formerley of Brazoria county Texas—— I maried in Louisiana in 1836 and lost my wife in 1845 in, La—and as every person I sopose thinks his natif plais tha Best I of corse Braught my children heare to have them Educated and I am proud to say that my oldest graudeated with the first and at tha head of the graduating class and she Reseved many compliments—for her composition on valedictory I of corse am no scholler But when I tell you that I nevour went to schoole But 17 days I dont think that you will Blaime me for that now sir as I have Bin franke and candid in giving you the out lines of my self I must now tell you what sorte of a person it will take to fill the Bill—a lady of a Bout 30 years old and one that Bairs a good carictur, of mild and gentel disposition fair complexion of dark or Brown hair Bleu Eys and of form 5 ft 8 or 5 in hight strait with a perminant four head nose strait and not too long not over 1½ in—Round false and meadium mouth with thin lips that will allways cover her teeth (that is when her mouth is shut) she must Bee tolraBly well educated and industruss and not to way less than one hundred and thirty nor more than 150 lbs and would have no objection to a widdow that had no children. Now Sir if you noo of any Deserving Laday that will fill this bill and you will send her out heare I will pledg my word and onor to marry her and to make her a good husband and to always have a plenty for her to doe (as well as to eat) She must not Bee an abolishant for I am a pro-slavery man and am in favour of Reopening the affrican slave traid and Bettering Both Raises Buy it. now I must come to a close for my note is growing longer than I wished—if you or any laday of your acquaintance should want to write to me or to find me I am to Bee found a Bout 8 miles Down the Kentucky River Below Frankfourt—and would Bee pleased to have a good Bred companian for the coming Winter for I doe Declair after living for 20 od years in the extreame South that it is too cold to Winter a lone when I well noe that I can well caire for a good companion.

hoping soone to heare from this note I subscribe myself your most obt. svt. WM. H. CARR.

(P. s.) address Wm. H. Carr, Frankfort, Ky., and if any one should come in surch for me any one in frankfort can tell them where I live and will put them in the way to my house.

Thirty-one Irishmen left Hartford one day last week, on their return to Ireland to live, thinking their chances better in the old country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops to be Retained in Kansas during the Winter—Naval Affairs—The Government Expenditures.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Administration has acceded to Governor Walker's request for the retention of the military forces in Kansas all Winter, and orders will be issued accordingly.

Capt. Van Vliet, of the Army, arrived here tonight, with information for the War Department relative to the Mormon movements of resistance to the United States troops.

The impression prevails that the veteran, Commodore Smith, who was placed on the retired list by the late Naval Board, is about to be restored to the active list, and complimented with the command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

In the Naval Courts, the cases of Lieuts. Ringgold and Nolan and Capt. Ritchie are pending. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Administration continues the consideration of the currency question as connected with the Government operations.

It is ascertained, from an altogether reliable source, that there is no disposition to suspend the public works now in process of construction, nor to interfere with the contractors; but there is a disposition not to commence new works, unless of such a character as to render them absolutely necessary.

The Administration's course on these and other matters will depend more or less on the developments of the next four or five months, as indicated by the receipts of Customs. Meantime, information will continue to be sought with a view to correct estimates, and until this is obtained there can be no definite policy.

The new model rifle muskets are at once to be distributed to the army, particularly among the troops in Utah, Kansas, and on the Pacific.

Massachusetts Politics.

ADDRESS OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

By invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Club, Hon. Caleb Cushing addressed the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall to-day. The hall was crowded, and his remarks occupied two hours. He defended the Administration of President Pierce, and assumed that the opposition in Massachusetts was simply personal, being known as the Banks Party, &c., and in this connection devoted three-fourths of an hour to reviewing Mr. Banks' speech on the financial question. The merits of the Kansas question were explained by Mr. Cushing, as he understood them, and it was argued that speculation in the public lands was the one leading object of keeping up the excitement, both North and South, and that it acted as a sort of advertisement after the manner of Barnum. It was then argued that the "Bleeding Kansas" idea had exploded; that the "Dred Scott" case had died out, and that the elaborately constructed platforms of discord on which the Republican Party had stood for three years were completely broken down—therefore Mr. Banks had taken new ground and endeavored to pervert financial questions to the service of the negro excitement. The speaker urged the support of the Democratic State nominees, and appealed to the merchants of Boston and the people of Massachusetts to rebuke Sectionalism, and closed with an eloquent peroration in reference to the future of the nation.

Naval Intelligence.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The U. S. bark *Release* is to be fitted out as a storeship, and will sail from the Charlestown Navy Yard in a few weeks for Spezzia, Sardinia, with stores for the Mediterranean Squadron.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The following are the names of the officers assigned to the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, to join the Pacific squadron: Commander Sinclair; Lieutenants Brown, Caldwell, John L. Davis, Fry, Glossell; Acting-Master Babcock; Surgeon Wilson; Assistant Surgeon Trist, and Purser Jackson.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Daniel Emerson, who is charged with swindling Messrs. Hanford Brothers and other parties in New-York out of $14,000, was arrested here yesterday.

The Health of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 26.

There were 139 deaths in this city last week, and of these 37 were from yellow fever.

Suicide of a Physician.

Middletown, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Dr. William Boyle, of this place, committed suicide about 3 o'clock this morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A. O. P. Nicholson Elected United States Senator for Tennessee.

Nashville, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, the editor of the Washington *Union*, under President Pierce's administration, was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. John Bell, whose term expires March 4, 1859. An attempt will be made in the Legislature to instruct Bell to resign.

Minnesota Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Complete returns from Minnesota give Sibley, Democrat, for Governor, 123 majority, and large numbers of Indians voted in the Pembina District.

Iowa Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The official vote of forty-six counties in Iowa has been received, in which Lowe, Republican, for Governor, is 2,237 ahead.

Southern Mail Failure.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

No Mails from the South were received this morning.

Severe Frost in Texas.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Our advices from Texas say that a severe frost has been experienced throughout the State.

Desperate Shooting Affray at Richmond.—On Sunday last a desperate rencontre took place in Main-street, Richmond, between two men, named Samuel Stone and John Brook. Some difficulty had occurred between the parties, and Stone, it seems, was on the lookout for Brook. In passing along Main-street, near Twenty-fourth, he discovered Brook on the opposite side, in company with Mr. C. B. Hill, who had his little daughter with him. Advancing upon the group, he produced a revolver and commenced firing at Brook. Mr. Hill, with the little girl, instantly retreated, and Brook, drawing a five-shooter, returned his assailant's fire. Several shots were rapidly exchanged, to the imminent danger of persons passing in the street, but luckily no one was injured but the belligerents. Brook discharged two balls, one of which took effect. It grazed the lower part of the groin, and lodged below the base of the pelvis, inflicting a severe wound. Brook himself was slightly wounded in the left arm. After receiving the ball fired by his adversary, Stone continued to advance. Brook's weapon failing to operate after two barrels had been discharged, he seized a stick and knocked Stone down. He was then taken into custody, and locked in the Market station. Stone was conveyed to Mr. Hill's residence, where he received medical treatment.

INTERESTING FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Progress of the Utah Expedition—Supplies on the Road—Magraw's Wagon-Road Expedition—The Affair with the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

Fort Laramie, N. T., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

The Utah expedition is making fine progress, the advance being by this time within 300 miles of Salt Lake City. The following items concerning its movements will, no doubt, be found interesting:

On the 5th of September the advance, consisting of eight companies of the 10th Infantry, numbering some 600 men, in command of Col. Alexander, left this Fort, having rested here three days. Capt. Phelps' battery of artillery, 6 pieces of cannon, and about 60 men, followed after on the 6th instant. The 5th Regiment of Infantry, 10 companies, numbering some 400 men, under Col. Waite, left on the 8th instant, and Capt. Reno's battery, 6 pieces of cannon and about 50 men, started on the 10th instant.

Besides these companies which have already passed, two companies of the 10th Infantry, numbering some 75 men each, under Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, left Fort Kearney on the 8th instant, to join and complete their regiment, and the whole of Col. Sumner's command, consisting of four companies of the 6th Infantry and four of the 1st Cavalry are now under orders to join the forces for Utah.

It is, however, too late for these last-named companies, which have been out all Summer on a campaign against the Cheyenne Indians, to recruit and refit for a start before Spring.

The 2d Regiment of Dragoons is also ordered to Utah, but it is generally believed that their presence will be required in Kansas Territory, and that they will remain there next Winter.

The whole military force, therefore, which may be expected to pass the coming Winter in Utah Territory will probably not exceed 1,500 men.

The troops are to concentrate on Green River, 165 miles east of Salt Lake City, and there wait the arrival of the General in command of the Expedition before crossing the mountains. The supply trains will also stop at this point and allow the troops to pass on in advance.

Messrs. Russell and Waddell, contractors for transporting the Government supplies, have now on the road to Salt Lake City, 338 ox wagons, drawn by six yoke of cattle, and containing 6,000 lbs. each; of these nine trains, or 234 wagons, have passed this post since Aug. 7.

Capt. Van Vliet, Quartermaster for the Expedition, left here on the 23d of August with the intention of going immediately to Salt Lake City to prepare quarters for the troops. He took with him 9 wagons and an escort of 40 men, and if he met with no opposition is probably there long ere this.

C. A. Perry & Co., suttlers for the 10th Infantry, have now on the road three trains; the first, numbering 17 wagons loaded 4,000 to 4,500 lbs. each—H. C. Branch wagon-master—passed here yesterday evening; the second, numbering 23 wagons, 3,000 lbs. each, Thos. Pitt wagon-master, is expected here tomorrow; the third, numbering 16 wagons, 4,000 lbs. each, Mr. Kitchen wagon-master, is yet some 60 miles back. Messrs. Radford and Cabot, suttlers for the 5th Infantry, have a train on the road, numbering 33 wagons, loaded with some 5,500 lbs. each. It passed the Cottonwood Spring, 80 miles west of Fort Kearney, on the 8th inst.

The train of Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., Salt Lake merchants, numbering fifty wagons, 4,000 lbs. each, J. Irwin wagon-master, passed here on the 15th inst., and Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, also old-established Salt Lake merchants, have a train on the road of 23 wagons, 5,000 lbs. each, P. H. James, wagon-master, which is yet below this point.

Late advices received here from above state that the trains between here and Salt Lake City are seriously embarrassed by a disease among the cattle, reported to be the bloody murrain. The cattle in some of the trains are dying very rapidly. In consequence of the drouth last Summer, the grass is very poor and scarce above, and these causes may prevent some of the trains from reaching Salt Lake Valley this Fall.

The main body of Magraw's Wagon Road Expedition passed here on the 5th inst., and is making rapid progress. The party will probably winter at Fort Hall, in Oregon.

Mr. Goodwin arrived here yesterday evening in charge of one of Russell and Waddell's freight trains. Mr. G. gives the following account of the attack made upon his train by the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow:

On Saturday, the 5th inst., the train, numbering twenty-six wagons, was attacked by a band of from 150 to 200 Indians on the ridge near Ash Hollow, between the North and South Platte Rivers. A feint was first made by them on the front of the train, and whilst the men were preparing for an attack from this quarter, the Indians suddenly fell upon the rear, cutting off five of the wagons, and killing three of the men. The remainder of the train was immediately "corralled," thus forming a rude fortress. The Indians in the meantime commenced plundering the wagons, but the teamsters, armed with United States rifles, carrying Minnie balls, which formed a part of the loading of the train, fired upon them from their "corral," and after killing one Indian and wounding two others, succeeded in putting the rest to flight. As soon as the Indians had retreated, four of the wagons were recovered, but the tongue of the remaining one being broken, it was abandoned. The names of the men who were killed are Geo. Johnson, Geo. Nicholls and John Burke. The Indians carried off one case and a half of United States rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition. Fifty head of cattle were lost, and several wounded in the encounter.

The next day the train was compelled by the Indians to "corral" three times, but no attack was made. On the 6th inst., Mr. Perry's train, Branch wagon-master, reached the spot where the fight took place, and found the dead bodies of the three men horribly mutilated—one being scalped; the others with their noses and ears cut off. They buried the bodies, and not deeming it prudent to proceed further, returned to the crossing of the South Platte, to await the arrival of a train behind them for company.

Mr. Dustin, an expressman from Fort Kearney who reached here last Wednesday, reports having been chased by a party of Indians on the 8th inst., near Plum Creek. He, however, succeeded in reaching Messrs. Radford and Cabot's train, with which he spent the night. The next day he started on, and was again surrounded by a party of Indians, who succeeded in stopping him, and robbed him of everything. While they were dividing the plunder, he jumped on his horse and made his escape from them.

Mr. Morell, Postmaster for Salt Lake City, and Mr. Burr, Agent for the late Surveyor-General of Utah, reached here yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They saw no Indians on the road, but, having mule teams, passed all the more dangerous points in the night.

Chief-Justice Eckles passed Fort Kearney, *en route* for Utah, on the 3d inst.

There are at present stationed here two companies, E and H, of the 2d Dragoons, and companies B and C of the 6th Infantry. Company C reached here the 17th inst. from the head waters of the Arkansas River, having been out on the expedition against the Cheyennes.

NEWS FROM COL. JOHNSON'S PARTY.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Minnehaha* arrived last evening from the Missouri, having a large number of passengers bound to various eastern and southern points. Among the number we noticed Messrs. H. K. Nicholls and E. G. Rebber, who are direct from Utah. They were the engineers of Magraw's wagon train, which they accompanied to Pacific Springs, in Utah Territory. Messrs. Nicholls and Rebber turned their faces towards the States on the 7th day of September. They believe that the train will pass the winter at Fort Laramie.

They state that the cattle of the Government trains, *en route* for Utah, were dying fast, and it is believed the trains will encounter great suffering through the Winter.

Col. Johnston, head officer of the transport service, with nineteen light wagons, was met. He was traveling rapidly, at the rate of sixty miles per day. The mules were breaking down. Numbers of them were dropping on the way, worn down and rendered useless by the extraordinary labor they had been compelled to undergo.

Grass was very scarce on the Plains.

Col. Hoffman, commanding officer at Fort Laramie, denies emphatically a report published in some paper that he had stopped, and caused to be overhauled and rudely treated a Mormon train. He denounces the report as utterly false.

Late and Important from Utah.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Captain Van Vliet, Assistant Quarter-Master United States army, arrived in this city last evening, direct from the Territory of Utah, having left Great Salt Lake City on the 14th ult.

We understand that the Mormons are determined not to allow the United States troops to enter Salt Lake Valley, and will use force to prevent them if necessary. They look upon the present movement of the Government as only the renewal of the persecutions which they complain of having endured in this State and Illinois, and are determined to resist it at the outset. Captain Van Vliet met the troops the 22d of September, on the Sweet Water, some two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie. They were all well and in good spirits. Some of the supply trains were at Harris Fork, one hundred and forty-three miles this side of the Valley, while others were far behind, and it is very doubtful if they can enter the Salt Lake Valley this season.

Col. Johnson, with his escort, was met on the 1st of October, ninety miles this side of Fort Laramie, and determined to enter the Valley of Salt Lake this Fall. Gov. Cumming and Secretary Hartnett were met on the 6th of this month ninety miles beyond Fort Kearny, all well. A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 15th of Septembe.

Capt. Van Vliet has made an extraordinary trip, having traveled over 2,400 miles by land since the 1st of August. He leaves for Washington to-day.

We hear that Capt. Van Vliet passed a week in Great Salt Lake City. He was treated with much consideration and invited to partake of the hospitalities of the leading men of the city. But on all occasions, and from every quarter, he heard only one expression of opinion—and that was, that they never would permit United States troops or the officers appointed by the United States Government to get a foothold in their dominions. In all their public declarations and in their private conversations this sentiment is boldly avowed:—they will never suffer the troops to enter the city, and if they do it will be after the town has been committed to the flames, the Territory around it laid waste, and all the inhabitants have fled to the mountains. Their fanaticism knows no bounds; they believe Brigham Young to be the appointed agent of the Lord, and whatever he comcommands them to do they will perform with alacrity. They say that they have provisions sufficient to last them for three or four years, and that persecuted as they have been and are, by the Americans, they will resist to the last extremity.

These statements being true, as they undoubtedly are, the Government will have to make levies of new men, and to dispatch heavy reinforcements to the army in Utah next Spring.

Dr. Bernhisel, Delegate from Congress to Utah, arrived in Company with Capt. Van Vliet.

Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West.

Professor H. B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered last night in Dr. Asa D. Smith's Church, corner of Second-avenue and Nineteenth-street, the fourteenth of the annual sermons before the Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West. The audience, as was naturally to be expected from the state of the weather, was somewhat meagre.

At the close of the customary religious exercises, the Rev. Professor proceeded to deliver his address. Jerusalem, Athens and Rome, he said, had moulded the intellectual development of the human race and symbolized the Church, the State and the School—three institutions supreme in value, dignity and necessity. Education was the growing life of State and Church, and must be adapted to the peculiar wants of each nation. If America was not a province, but a commonwealth, it must have an education such as would prepare its youth for the highest destiny of a people. The Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West, which was the only institution of the kind in the country, had for its object to furnish such an education as we most need, especially in our Western States, where the demand so far outruns the supply. Connected with this subject, and necessary to the better understanding of it, the lecturer laid down the three following propositions, which he elucidated at length:

1. That the very idea of education among a Christian people demands the institution of Christian Colleges.

2. That the history of education enforces this demand, and

3. That our position and necessities as a people make this demand imperative.

In treating of education in general, he described it as the means by which the present age is made familiar with the accumulated knowledge of the past, and transmits that knowledge, enlarged and improved, to the future. Whenever the general education could be taken from the State and engrossed by any other instrumentality, then the State became secondary, and the other primary and predominant. To say that the State must not educate at all was to say that the State is less than some other power; for that which educates the young holds the future in its grasp, and as it possesses the germ so it will reap the ripened fruit. The real question in point of fact about our Colleges was a simple one: Shall the highest learning in our land be the means of transmitting the highest fruits of human thought and the blessed power of the Christian faith, or shall our whole educational system be given over to those whose future destiny is limited by man's human welfare? The question was not whether the classics shall be taught; the whole question was, shall the Christian faith be handed down as an essential element and necessity of our future civilization? And Providence has so ordered it that, in this country, only through our collegiate institutions, can Christianity be transmitted as the life of our highest culture. In tracing the history of Education, and showing that Christianity had given it its highest impulses, the reverend lecturer asserted that in the darkness of the Middle Ages, which were marked by the conflicts between the Papal and Imperial powers, the latter preserved itself not so much by any inherent vitality, as through its institutions of learning, which gave it a hold on the cultivated intellect. He divided the eras of Christian educational progress into four stadia: Four times, he said, history tells us, has Christianity passed through a struggle of life and death, and four times has the Captain of our salvation bound anew the brow of his bride with the crown of victory. In the first, it was a struggle with the Greek culture and the legions of mighty Rome. In the second the battle-field was the centre of Europe, and in the Carlovingian schools the descendants of Gaul acquired the doctrines of Christianity. The third was in the middle ages, when a veiled Providence guided the faith, and occasionally awoke the minds of men by the powerful remonstrances and apostolic appeals of Reformers like Wickliffe and Huss. In the fourth conflict, chiefly under the patronage of States in union with the Church, the present institutions of Protestant Europe had made the Christian faith a part and parcel of the highest civilization to which the human race has as yet attained. And, if history was not a lie, the same faith was now preparing for its greatest achievement, in which the prize was to be not one age, nor one race, but the whole earth, and in which the price must be appropriate to the prize; and in this contest our land was to bear no inferior part. The State must educate all, and the Church must educate all the children that can be gathered into its schools. Universal education was a matter not of choice but of necessity. By some means all would be educated, if not under Christian, then under Infidel influences. The question was, should our highest culture be Roman or Reform, Infidel or Christian? If the latter, then what nobler means of promoting that great end than the maintainance and extension of such institutions as that whose anniversary they were met to celebrate, and which, by the sum $75,000 that it required to prosecute its work, would extend its fruits all through the West and make the land blossom like the rose.

Dr. A. D. Smith delivered the benediction, and the assemblage separated.

Another Murder in Baltimore.—Last evening another of those sanguinary scenes with which our city has recently been disgraced, occurred at the High Street Hotel, of Mr. Thomas Dukehart, on High-street, near Baltimore. As at present advised, we have no account of any cause of a difficulty, but the result was the shooting unto death of Mr. Jerome White, by, it is said, Mr. John Clagett. Mr. Clagett was immediately arrested by the police and sent to jail. Mr. White died in a few minutes, and was taken to his residence in High-street. He knew nothing after being shot. One ball entered through the right arm, and was supposed to have passed into the chest. Another ball passed into the left arm and through; another ball went into the right thigh above the knee and through that. When he was taken to his residence in High-street, a scene with his wife and children occurred which we scarcely feel at liberty to refer to. Grief, hardly to be borne, touched all hearts.—*Sun, Tuesday.*

Collision on the East River.—Monday forenoon, between 10 and 11 o'clock, as the steamboat *Island City* was making a trip to the East river, she was run into by the South Tenth-street ferry-boat *George Washington*. The *Island City* had one of her wheel-houses and the wheel entirely stove in. She was towed to the New-York side by a steamtug, and the passengers landed.

THE STORM.

The storm which commenced Saturday night, raged unabated yesterday. Rain fell almost all day, though at distant intervals the clouds seemed ready to break away. The wind was northeast, however, at midnight, just as it was in the morning, with no promise of a clearing up. The damage that it must do along the coast does not begin to be reported yet. The decent streets of the City are washed clean; the gutters are rivulets yet. Ladies are as scarce in Broadway as they generally are in Wall-street, and only umbrellas and their bearers are about. A few awnings and a few trees were reported as blown down, and some misery was bred in Water-street and on the Five Points by the cellars being flooded. Nothing, however, of a very serious nature has yet come to light as the effects of the storm. Citizens called yesterday a blue day, but without such, pleasant weather would lack all freshness and fine days be insufferably dull. So also without this particular storm the Hard Times would doubtless be in full blast and the Panic now unheard of be still a current topic and a bore.

The Storm Elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AND TRAVEL EASTWARD.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The easterly storm which commenced early on Sunday morning, still continues without sign of abatement. A very large quantity of rain has fallen.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27—P. M.

The Fall River train arrived about the usual hour this morning, the *Stonington* about 2 P. M., and the *Norwich* at 4 P. M.

The storm continues without abatement, and the easterly wind this evening exhibits considerable increase in violence. No marine disasters are yet reported.

A dispatch from Chatham reports the gale very violent there. The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore for Boston, put in there this afternoon for a harbor.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE MOHAWK.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The entire valley of the Mohawk is badly flooded. The freshet has done much damage. A large amount of corn and buckwheat has been destroyed and injured.

EFFECT OF THE STORM ON THE LAKES—THE LOSS OF THE REINDEER, ETC.

From the Chicago Press.

Monday last may be set down as one of the most fatal days in the year—fatal to life and property both on land and water. In the morning upwards of twenty lives were lost by a dreadful conflagration, and before night upwards of twenty more lives lay stiff and cold in the embrace of death on the shores of Lake Michigan. It was a hard day on the lakes. It blew a most terrific gale, with a heavy blinding snow-storm. We hear of it along Lake Michigan, up Lake Superior, and can trace it, by its work of disaster, along the shores of the lower lakes. It was only yesterday, however, that we realized the full extent and the severity of the storm.

About noon of yesterday the propeller *Mears* arrived in port from Big Point Sauble, bringing intelligence of the wreck of the Canadian steamer *Reindeer*, about eight miles off the Point. She also brought over Charles Rowe, the mate of the schooner *Alwildar*, also lost, who communicated to us some of the particulars. On Tuesday last, two men arrived at Point Sauble, almost naked, and their feet badly frozen, who informed the people of the neighborhood that they were firemen on board the *Reindeer*, and that they were the sole survivors of the entire crew, she having been wrecked the previous evening.

They stated that all day Monday a most terrific gale blew from S. W. S., suddenly shifting to all points of the compass, with a tremendous sea running. The steamer kept up pretty well all the forenoon, but in the afternoon she shipped a heavy sea, which extinguished the fires, and the Captain had no recourse left but to set the helm up and make for the beach. For several hours in the evening the hurricane and snow-storm increased in fury, and it was utterly impossible to see or do anything. Those on board could only await with anxiety the fate which they knew awaited them. At length, somewhere about midnight, the steamer struck, and almost instantly the sea broke over her, and washed the whole crew into the lake, where twenty-one of them found watery graves. The two men who escaped were firemen, and they state that they are utterly unable to relate how and in what manner they were saved. The first they knew, after she struck, was when they found themselves on the rocky beach. Next day the steamer was nearly all broken to pieces, and her timbers and cargo were strewn along the shore for miles.

The *Reindeer* was a side-wheel steamer known here by sailors as a "Pollywog." She was owned by Holcomb & Henderson, of Montreal, and sailed from this port on the 16th inst., with 13,000 bushels wheat, 61 barrels tallow, and some flour for St. Joseph, where she was to take on some flour and then start for Kingston. She had a crew of twenty-one, and two passengers. The name of the captain was Geo. Patterson, a Scotchman, who belonged to Kingston. He was much respected by all who knew him. The name of the steward was James Henry, and that of the purser Charles Bradford; but these are all the names which can be obtained of the agent of the steamer at this port. She was eight or ten years old, and was valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The cargo was owned by Renaud & Freed of Montreal. Both vessel and cargo was insured.

The schooner *Alwildar*, which left this port on the 14th for Dean's Mills, near Twin Rivers, sprung aleak during the gale on Monday last, and as she was fast filling with water, the captain set sail for the shore, which she struck at Big Point Sauble on Tuesday morning. She immediately broke her back and went to pieces. It was with some difficulty that the crew reached the shore in safety.

The steamer *Lady Elgin* arrived here yesterday noon from Superior. Capt. Tompkins reports that a terrific gale and snow storm also prevailed on Lake Superior on Monday last. He put into Copper Harbor, where he found several vessels wind-bound. He also brought the intelligence that the Lake Navigation Company's brig *Stanart* was dismasted and sunk at Old Mackinaw. The *Stanart* left this port last week, with 3,300 barrels of beef from Craigin & Co.

The propeller *Wisconsin*, Capt. Hickey, arrived here on Thursday evening from Ogdensburg. On Monday last he had to put into the Manitous, where he found the propellers *Racine* and *Mayflower*. Two sail vessels were thought to have gone ashore at Glen Harbor, nearly opposite the south Manitou Island. They were seen for some time attempting to make the harbor, but they disappeared, and it is feared they were lost.

The schooner *L. Whitney* is reported lost on the east shore of Lake Michigan. No particulars.

Some fears are entertained regarding the propellers *Potomac* and *Iowa*, which would have to encounter the gale in all its fury on Lake Huron. They left the Manitous on Sunday evening.

The propeller *Adriatic*, Capt. Lathrop, arrived here yesterday. On Monday, with much difficulty, she made Beaver Harbor, where she took refuge till the fury of the gale was spent.

The wrecking-propeller *Salvor*, Capt. Harding, arrived in port on Thursday evening, with the schooner *Metropolis* in tow, which she rescued from Middle Island Reef, on Lake Huron. On Monday she was out in a gale, but went under St. Helena, and lay to till Monday.

The propeller *Bradbury*, Capt. Hewitt, arrived in port yesterday. He was on Lake Huron on Monday, and went into Presque Isle. The gale blew from the northwest, with a heavy snow-storm.

Police Intelligence.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—Two men, giving their names as James Davenport and Charles S. Wheaton, were arrested yesterday for attempting to pass counterfeit $10 bills on the Gloucester Bank, Mass. James Davenport, the first party arrested, attempted to pass one of the bills at the hosiery store of James K. Peyton, No. 264 Bowery. The clerk refused the bill, when Davenport said he had no other money, and left without taking the goods he had purchased. The clerk, suspecting that Davenport knew the bill to be a bad one, followed him after he left the store, and saw him go into Thomas Hughes' store, No. 184½ Bowery, offer the same bill, and afterwards offer it at the store No. 120 Bowery, at both of which places it was refused. Following him from this latter place, the clerk, at the corner of Grand-street, met Officer Sayles, who arrested the accused and took him to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. He was afterwards taken before Justice Wood, at Essex Market, and committed for examination. On his person was found five dollars in good bills and a twenty-shilling gold piece. He is a young man only 21 years old, and says he received the bill in Philadelphia. Wheaton was arrested in the Third Ward, and two of the counterfeit bills found on him. He was locked up in the Tombs by Justice Connolly for trial. Quite a number of these bills were passed Monday night in the City. The description given of the bill in yesterday's Times, however, placed people on their guard.

The Panel Game.—About 10 o'clock last evening, a gentleman just arrived in the City from one of the interior counties of the State, had a bit of experience of the panel game. He was walking through Walker-street, when overcome by the solicitations of a dashing and captivating colored lady, he accompanied her to a house at the corner of Reade and Hudson streets. He shortly discovered that he had been victimized to the tune of $93, by the panel-game process. He made complaint at the Fifth Ward Station-house, and the accused party was arrested. None of the money was found.

The Homicide of Henry Dodd.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Henry Dodd, who died recently at the Hatfield House, in Grand-street, from the effects of a beating by a gang of rowdies, was resumed yesterday, by Coroner Connery. A large number of witnesses were examined, a majority of whom knew nothing of the affair. From the positive evidence adduced, however, the Coroner deemed it advisable to issue warrants for the arrest of Captain Laurence Murtha and the subordinate officers of the Buena Vista Guard, on a charge of being implicated in the homicide. The parties were arrested by the Thirteenth Ward police, and are detained at the Station-house to await examination.

THE HEMP REGION.

Extent and Characteristics of the Hemp-growing Region of the United States.

INDEPENDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

There is a region of Missouri of rapidly rising fame and importance, gaining for itself a State and a National reputation, which we will define as the "Region of the hemp culture." Specially favored by nature in its geographical locality, climate, navigation, and superlative fertility, this region has become the seat of a hemp culture which has a strong, organized and National foundation. The hemp culture receives special attention in twenty counties, bisected by the Missouri River, and all adjacent to its two shores. They form a belt of land east and west, inclosed between the thirty-eighth and fortieth degrees of latitude. Here is the production of these counties in hemp, flax and tobacco, in order as they lie along the river—census of 1850:

	Hemp, tons.	Flax, lbs.	Tobacco, lbs.
Jackson	361	1,443	88,920
Lafayette	2,462	6,807	75,035
Saline	1,559	160	287,533
Cooper	39	9,835	137,800
Moniteau	11	7,621	39,550
Cole	11	5,129	43,150
Cass	1	2,048	5,353
Johnson	65	7,670	900
Pettis	52	2,784	1,300
Miller	3	5,600	12,900
Platte	4,355	420	66,000
Clay	1,288	88,197	20,050
Ray	431	6,802	516,906
Carroll	300	1,779	289,869
Chariton	170	3,213	2,667,908
Howard	904	16,948	3,188,122
Boone	51	20,695	584,949
Clinton	193	5,376	6,850
Randolph	23	17,368	2,262,796
Buchanan	1,894	620	7,850

14,173 tons, or 28,346,000 pounds.

Since 1850, the hemp culture has doubled in vigor, both in the land assigned to its culture and in the application of machinery to its production and manufacture. The production of that year, within the above region, was 28,346,000 pounds, estimating the ton at 2,000 pounds; and that of the whole State 16,119 tons, or 32,238,000 pounds.

The course of the Missouri River through this region of superlative fertility may be compared to the Nile flowing through lower Egypt to the Mediterranean. It is in the ability of an abundant and bounteous production that this comparison holds, but not in temperature, climate or physical features. In Egypt the arable and inhabitable district is limited to the ravine of the Nile, which is overflowed and irrigated by its waters; beyond this the primeval desert reigns everywhere supreme. With us the same fertility characterizes the borders of the stream, which has the same abundance of fertilizing waters, the same splendid navigation, the same solemnity in its ever-flowing channel and the same redundancy of benignant attributes which have deified the Nile. But, on every side, from the gently elevated crest that bounds the ravine of the Missouri, expands, with a radius of one thousand miles, that variegated, calcareous plain, which we define as the "Basin of the Mississippi." This undulating plain has an area equal in capacity to all the other river basins of the world, and combines all their varieties. So much does the mind revert to the ocean to explain by comparison its exquisite romantic beauty, at once immense and regular, that this hymn to the sea may with propriety describe it:

"Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time
Calm or convulsed,—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Dark heaving;—boundless, endless and sublime—
The image of eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible,—* * * each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone!

The current course of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers is from north to south. The latter is so through its whole length. The Missouri, after a southern course of 3,000 miles, receives the Kansas River in latitude 39°, turns abruptly to the *east*, penetrates the State of Missouri and bisects it from west to east, with a channel four hundred miles in length. Into the eastern mouth of this channel all the great *natural* lines of travel coming from the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, Ohio and South Mississippi Rivers concentrate as rays to a focal point. They are altogether carried forward to the central west at the mouth of the Kansas, where the unbroken prairie formation meets the river, and to which the radiant land routes over their expanse, coming from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, similarly concentrate. This channel is, then, now, and is destined prospectively to remain, the most thronged and wonderful in the world. It is central, *east and west*, to the American Continent, to the Basin of the Mississippi and to the American Union; it lies along the *axis* of that isothermal, temperate zone within which is the zodiac of nations, and is also the axis of the population, progress, travel, production, consumption, commerce, transportation and habitation of the human race. It is the highway from Western Europe to Oriental Asia. It is under that line of latitude where all things northern and southern meet and blend together—where the day and night, the seasons of the year, labor, the growth of nature, and all the elements of human society and of the vegetable and animal world, have the widest range, the greatest variety and the highest development. This channel has a double shore, or 800 miles of coast. It has the familiar accommodation and safety of a canal, a railroad, or a street. Its depth of water and capacity for commerce will receive and carry forward the freightage of all the oceans and all the continents. Similar channels both antiquity and modern times have seen and used—such are the Lower Nile, the Bosphorus and Dardenelles, the Strait of Hercules, the English Channel, the Baltic's mouth, the Hudson from New-York to Albany—only this has greater length, divides more fertile shores and connects more numerous hosts of nations.

Such is the Hemp Region. It has an altitude one thousand feet above the sea, a salubrity equal to the Table Lands, a fertility superior to the Delta of Louisiana, an unlimited area, a navigation better than the sea, a climate exactly congenial to the white man, a rural beauty forever graceful, fresh and fascinating. It is, on a vastly magnified scale, the counterpart of that delicious and classic Italy, traversed by the Po, dotted with cities, Venice, Verona, Mantua, Milan, of which **SHAKESPEARE** has written, and where **VIRGIL** and **TASSO** sung. If an ellipse be described extending from the Osage mouth to Fort Riley, some five hundred miles, and in breadth three hundred, it will contain that district of fat, lustrous soil, exuberant vegetation, graceful beauty and abundant streams, where nature has bountifully blended all her choicest gifts to locate the rural quintessence of America and of the world!

Stimulated by the inspiring splendor of their natural position, the vigorous population of this region have pursued agriculture, commerce and manufactures with an ambition and success which indicate a growing empire in nothing unworthy of their prospective destiny. Every department of production and industry has been tried, and all thrive. Hemp, tobacco, flax, the grape and wine, silk, sugar, the cereals and grasses; cattle of the first breeds; agricultural machinery, flowers, steam and mining. Society exalts its tone by a taste for religious edifices and eloquence; education receives great and universal care; music and refinement are zealously cultivated.

Apart from these fascinating gifts of nature and the promise which germinates beneath their warmth, a *prestige* entwines itself with and illuminates the history of this region. This runs back to the golden time of the patriarchal founders of our continental empire; it stretches over the dark chasm of seabord monarchy, and has its fountain in the luminous Aurora and among the immortal patriots who limned out the profile of our continental empire and inaugurated the march of our destinies. We have here amongst us the graves of **DANIEL BOON**, **GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE**, **LACLEDE**, and the names of **JOHN JACOB ASTOR**, **LOUIS XVI.** of France, **LASALLE** and **DE SOTO**, great and intrepid men who led or befriended the pioneers, those stars which shone in the first twilight of empire. To **JEFFERSON** and **JACKSON** we were known, and they have been known to us as our friends.

To understand this *prestige* and its strength, it is necessary briefly to select out and set apart to themselves a few facts in the history of progress which stand along its path, and like pyramids in the solitude fix its remarkable epochs.

This system of civilized society, of which we Americans form a part, is very ancient and is inherited. **HISTORY** is the journal of its geographical progress, its vicissitudes, its struggles, and its energies. Where society has assumed its largest form and attained the highest level of civilization and longest endurance, it is defined to be an *empire*. History chiefly occupies itself with the biography of these empires, their rise, culmination and decadence. They have appeared, lived and departed, like generations of men. They lie along a serpentine zone of the north hemisphere of the globe, within an isothermal belt, and form a zodiac 35 degrees in width. The axis of this zodiac alternates above and below the 40th degree of latitude as the the neighborhood or remoteness of the oceans modify the climates of the continents. These empires are the Chinese, the Indian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman, the Spanish, the British, and last, the Republican Empire of North America. These are the essential ones in the regular order of time and upon the hereditary line of progress. It is here that the mass of land is the greatest and where the continents most nearly approach one another. This zodiac of nations contains nine-tenths of the white population of the globe, and all its civilization. The territory of the American people, extending across this continent, exactly fills this isothermal zone from edge to edge, occupying the whole connecting space between Western Europe and Oriental Asia. It is on these two fronts of the old continents that the two halves of the human race are separately congregated, both fronting America and fronting one another, face to face, across America. The straight line of intercourse between them, only 10,000 miles in length, pursues the *axis* of the isothermal zone, out of which it never deflects either into the torrid heats or the frozen north. Here then is the tenacious, the divine instinct of progress and liberty which fired the soul of **COLUMBUS**, of **WASHINGTON**, of **JEFFERSON** and of **JACKSON**. In this faith they lived; this faith they vindicated and never betrayed; and in this faith they died, to inherit among posterity a supreme, untainted immortality. This faith forms the inspiration of the declaration of 1776, animated the patriarchal generation, and was renewed and codified in the Constitution of '87. It selected **JEFFERSON** in 1798 and **JACKSON** in 1828. Its eagles are now erected among the pioneers out in the wilderness, in Kansas, in Utah and in Oregon. Upon them are embossed the ancient rights of man, the *continental* union, the *continental* railroad, the *continental* cause!

During the administration of **JEFFERSON**, *central extension*, pursuing the isothermal line through the continent, was prosecuted with great vigor as the favorite policy of the Government. **LEWIS** and **CLARKE** reconnoitered and made known the character of the rivers, the mountains and the connections of the basins of the Mississippi and Columbia by direct passes. **JOHN JACOB ASTOR** planted trading colonies and paths through the wilderness, and upon the bank of the other sea opposite to China. The rapid creation of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri carried forward the Union in a salient column, embracing the water line of the great rivers and reaching here to the geographical centre in 1820! Up to that date the flanks had remained stationary in New-York and Georgia. The design then was to go through with the parallelogram of central States from sea to sea, and from this base to advance outward, planting States simultaneously towards the South and towards the North. This policy was crippled during the time of Mr. **MADISON** by the vicissitudes of foreign war. It was abandoned and reversed by Messrs. **MONROE** and **ADAMS**. In their time grew up the political divisions of North and South, and a *maritime* policy naugurated itself. Since that date, *central* progress has abruptly stopped and great activity upon the flanks has brought them up to an even front in Iowa and a greatly advanced position in Texas. The *central* force has, however, *jumped* the continent straight to the front, occupied the sea-coasts of Oregon and California, and founded the new *maritime* power upon the Pacific and opposite to Asia.

Since the selection of this *site* of the City of Independence in 1824 to 1854, a chasm in time of thirty years, *central extension* has rested as stagnant as though our great river had been frozen at this point into solid and perpetual ice. It has been stopped by an artificial cordon of Indian tribes and federal law as effectually as by a continuous wall of brass extending from Louisiana to the 49th degree, and rising in altitude from the prairie foundation to the clouds. Hence is seen the unique and novel sight of a great *continental empire* formed of a circular shell of States traced round the circumferent seaboard, and surrounding a hollow and vacant disk of *desert* continent. Such is at present the theoretical principles upon which *maritime* policy legislates for the great region of our country connecting the States of Missouri and California straight across. The antagonistic struggle is between the *instinct* of progress plowing out its highway through the continent, along the *isothermal axis by land*, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the external shell of *maritime* power to hold the continent in a maritime hoop, and subject its industrial greatness to a permanent supremacy.

In the great City of New-York the active instinct of progress has always had a working vitality. Like Rome, she has pursued an elastic policy, and has planted her commercial colonies at the right time, and in the right spots. These colonies, of the first class, are New-Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco. With all of these she maintains or needs direct connections by steamers, railroads and telegraphs, as also with Europe in the rear. The time is rife for another selection, which offers itself in the centre of the Mississippi Basin! A key point of centrality and radiance, and of unrivaled excellence. This is Independence, the metropolis of the Hemp Region.

This young and vigorous city, crowning the southern bank of the Missouri River at the point of the angle where it deflects to the North, beetles over the avenues to the prairies of the South and West, like Gibraltar at the Strait of Hercules. It covers the rear of St. Louis, and confines her to the narrow field of the State of Arkansas. By the through railroad, coming by way of Chicago and Keokuk, crossing the Missouri River at Brunswick, and ascending the south bank, an air-line road exists of only fifty hours time, hence to New-York City. The river line of the Missouri, Illinois and St. Lawrence deflects but little from an equal straightness and a similar distance in miles. Railroads passing onwards to Galveston into Texas and New-Mexico, to San Francisco, Utah and Astoria will be the shortest lines from New-York City to all these extremities and various regions of our continent. Here will be found the shortest diagonal line wherewith to bisect the productive territory and population of the Union towards the *Southwest*, through the grain, hemp and pastoral regions, to the sugar of Texas and the gold and silver of Mexico. It is shorter to Galveston than any route traversing the maritime Atlantic States and bending with the sea-coast. It traverses a line of the greatest variety of production and largest distribution of groceries, dry goods and manufactured metals. This *hemp region* is not more celebrated for hemp than it is for tobacco, grain, blooded cattle and wool, only this former production is not shared with surrounding regions, where the latter engross exclusive attention. The present population of the *hemp region* is 242,413; the assessed property, $105,449,655.

Here, then, is an immense foundation wherefrom to grasp and control the expanding developments in front, consequent upon the obliteration of the Indian barrier, and the bursting forth of the pent-up flood of *central progress*, *out* over the prairies which undulate to Texas, Mexico and the Mountains. The front wave of this flood-tide is already in motion; its sprays prinkles the plains almost to the mountain foot. The achievements of the coming *decade* of years will differ from its predecessor. It will exhibit a greater mass of energy, concentrated in one direction, occupied by a single object, and moving with immense means over a very short line, which is perfectly straight and open. Heretofore the active force of progress has been operating round the rim of our territory, on Lake Superior, in California, in Texas, in Florida, in detached squadrons separated from the base of old society, by the diameter of the continent, or keeping up its communication round the circumference by *sea*. The opening *decade* beholds a concentric movement, flooding into the centre and reducing all movements to the shortest radii! Its career opens with a general force of 30,000,000 of population, having gold in hand, railroads, steamers, rivers and prairies on their banks. The difficulties of the wilderness are overcome, the temptation every way increased, the means of motion enormously accumulated.

Such is the prosperous future which shines over the *central west*, and fills the atmosphere to the remotest horizon. This prospective view is not too sanguine, it is not exaggerated, it is only in moderate and appropriate proportion to the material long accumuluting and now beginning to stir with activity through its whole reanimated bulk. Sound health, complete preparation, fresh and mature vigor, judgment and a defined and finite object all blend themselves with the immense and successful movement which closes in to occupy the *centre* of our country, to reunite its flanks, and to adjust its true and geographical balances forever.

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

[Some months since, a portion of the letters of our European correspondent, "Dick Tinto," having been delayed in their transmission, were upon their arrival, superseded by more pressing matters. As, however, they have no reference to dates, and are as readable at one period as another, we propose to publish them now, at such intervals as the current topics of interest may leave vacant for the purpose.—ED. TIMES.]

FLORENCE, Mid-February.

There are many things in this little State of Tuscany, as well of a historical as of a physical nature, which will ever remain as puzzles to the philosopher who insists upon having for each effect an adequate cause.

Why is this birth-land of **RAPHAEL**, **MICHAEL ANGELO** and **ANDREA DEL SARTO**, now without a painter, sculptor or architect above the level of a low mediocrity? Why is the home of **BOCCACCIO**, **DANTE**, **MACHIAVELLI** and **GALILEO**, absolutely without a literary name, known beyond the precincts of the peninsula? Why is this seat of the wealth, commerce and industry which made princes of the Medici, the Riccardi, the Perruzzi, the Strozzi and the Alberti; which erected Fiesole, Florence and Pisa into States with fleets covering the Mediterranean, and rivaling the power of Genoa and Venice in their golden days, now the impoverished, feeble footstool of a petty Austrian prince? Where is the spirit fled, of those great and glorious men of another age? Their descendants still inhabit the land. The population is even greater now than in the period to which I refer. The great names of former days still exist—the Corsini, the Buonarotti, the Torregiani, the Guicchigardini. The same Arno flows at the foot of Florence. The same climate, the same vegetation, the same culture still prevail. Why was the Fifteenth century so prolific, and why is the Nineteenth so barren? **MICHAEL ANGELO** attained immortality in three professions; not a Tuscan to-day can obtain even fame in one. **DA VINCI**, had he not chosen the pencil, would have left a name as a mathematician, or would have astonished his age by his capacities as an engineer, for he foresaw the tunneling of mountains and the future marvels of steam. These wondrous geniuses have left no heirs; all but their tombs, their works and their memories is departed. Nothing of them lives in the living generation. Those who now dwell in the midst of these relics, those who boast their blood and bear their very names, seem to be a race of pigmies amid the sepulchres of giants.

Where are we to find the explanation of this riddle? How has the great soul of a nation been thus dwarfed? What is it that suffocates the people of Italy—of this Tuscany—one of the favored spots of the earth, a land flowing with wine and oil, where wit was once thought to be inspired by the very air, where every fibre of the heart seemed eolian and breathing of music, where poetry was as genial and as general as the song of the nightingale,—which during half the year never ceases to vibrate on the breeze? Who is it, what is it, that thus keeps the spirit in a dungeon, and the body in chains?

Is it this Austrian dominion—this hard, jealous, wringing tyranny, gigantic in its very littleness—its suspicions, its tricks, its deceptions, its pretences, its injustice, its cruelty? This is not the cause; this is but an instrumentality of something before, beyond, deeper, more potent and transforming. The people here submit, like sheep, to this wolf of a Government. These Italians permit a few thousand Austrians to trample them like so many reptiles beneath their scoffing heels. Nothing can be more jaunty, rollicking, triumphant and insolent, than these finely-dressed troops, marching in the streets, bassooning at the palace, drumming and fifing at the promenade, and encircling the ladies' waists in mazourkas in the ball-rooms—the Italians all the time standing by, like so many cravens, looking on and dangling their plumes. If now and then, all this is felt as too much to be borne, by some gallant spirits, and they meet secretly to talk it over—the police is at once on their track—spies are in the midst of them; they are betrayed to the Austrians, and are speedily in the jaws of the prisons. Yet 20,000,000 of Italians dance, sing and make love, in such or a similar state of humiliation.

Why, why is this? Are the Italians a race worn out and emasculated by some law of nature? Have nations their youth, their middle age and their decay? Is Italy an old man, tottering to its grave? Is it toothless, idiotic, and smiling at its own decrepitude?

The history of ancient nations has led many men to such conclusions; yet an examination of history will show that, whenever a great nation has passed away, it has been through some particular instrumentality, and most frequently this has been some form of religion, or some superstition claiming to be a religion.

Assyria, Babylon, Parthia, Persia and Bactriana, though frequently conquered, maintained much of their vigor till they were finally trampled beneath the heel of Islamism. The same may be said of Syria, Asia Minor and European Turkey. It is that detestable system of apostacy from reason, common sense, virtue and true God-worship, now being upheld by England, France and Austria, that first degraded the great nations of Asia, and has now for six centuries kept them in a state of exhaustion, almost worse than annihilation.

It is a striking fact, that idolatry seems everywhere to exercise the same influence. The worship of a man, Buddha, or the Grand Lama, keeps all Eastern Asia in a state of ignorance, sin and misery, from generation to generation. The worship of a man, **MAHOMET**, the false prophet, keeps Western Asia in a similar condition.

And is Madonnaism, the worship of a woman, any better? Look at Madonnaism—in Italy, Spain, Ireland, Mexico, where the worship of the Virgin prevails, and is the prescribed worship of law or opinion—do you not find in each and every part the same ignorance, poverty and weakness, moral and political—the same degenerating tendency, the same helpless and hopeless growing old, decrepit and slavish!

Such is the terrible influence of idolatry, of superstition. And why? Because all superstitions are the work of priests and jugglers, who invariably pass from usurpation to usurpation, until, having become a hierarchy, they rule the body and soul of the nation, by breaking down the reason, and destroying intellectual and personal independence. The priesthood of Egypt, who prescribed the worship of bulls, cats, onions and monkeys; the priesthood of the Babylonians and Philistines, who enforced the worship of Moloch and Bel; the priests of Mexico, who compelled the worship of serpents; the priests of Thibet, who enjoin the worship of the images of Buddha; and the hierarchy of Rome, who enforce, by promise of heaven and threats of hell, the worship of the Immaculate Virgin—these are all in the same category, and all exert a similar influence.

"Ill fares the land—to lasting ills a prey—
Where priests predominate, and men decay."

The former crush the reason, bow the spirit, put out the eyes of the soul, and lead the prisoner captive into darkness. The process is the same or similar in all cases. The priest always claims the right to form, control and direct the religious belief. He claims the right to educate the man, from the cradle to the grave. He denies the privilege of reasoning, doubting, discriminating, rejecting. He asserts that bread is flesh, and that wine is blood, and insists that the intelligence be brutified to accept his teachings. The Catholic must pour all his secrets into the priest's ear; the closet where he prays, the nuptial couch, the bosom of friendship, every privileged chamber of thought, he must throw open to the priest. The mind of man has no house, no home, no castle—where he may converse freely with his own soul, with his friend, with his wife, with his God. Everywhere, at all hours, and at every turn, the priest demands admittance.

This is the training of superstition, always and everywhere. It breaks down the understanding; it stultifies the reason; of men it makes either tools or dupes. Let a man once agree that an old fellow at Lassa is God, that his breath is a divine fragrance, and his excrement capable of giving life here and hereafter; or let him believe that a piece of old linen can work miracles, or that an old man at Rome is Christ's Vicegerent on earth, or that the Madonna is divine and the surest mediatress for the sinner—let a man's understanding once be so warped, his finer senses so perverted, his reason so depraved, and it is obvious that from this moment that man has lost his manhood. From that hour he will follow a priest as a blind man follows a dog. Priestcraft, which is profoundly versed in human nature, has always acted on the consciousness of this fact; and can it be expected that a nation which for centuries has submitted to be bound hand and foot in such thraldom can do otherwise than become weak, slavish, contemptible?

And will these considerations solve the enigma presented by a comparison of Tuscany now with Tuscany of old?

Perhaps they do not offer the whole solution, but it is unquestionably the main cause of the change history lays before our view. There are some curious facts open to the sojourner here, which coincide with this theory. As I have intimated, the sources of wealth which were so developed in former days, still exist. The wine, the oil, the silk, the wheat, the straw, the mines, are still cultivated, produced and worked. But they do not seem to enrich the native Italians. These worship the Madonna; they put up her image in their shops, and once a year the priests come and bless them. They confess, go to mass, cross themselves, kneel, give alms and the like, but while they are thus devout, a set of people who do none of these things, and hold the Madonna in perfect indifference, are stealing the fat of the land. The cafés, the hotels, the trade, the commerce, the mines, are all, or nearly all, in the hands of Swiss, French, Germans and English, who have settled here permanently, and to whom the country is really a sort of California.

For instance: the rich copper mines of the Maremma, at Cara, near Mount Catini, are in the hands of Messrs. **SLOAN** and **HALL**, who have become immensely rich and are absorbing by their accumulating capital large landed estates. Mr. **SLOAN** is already proprietor of the princely villa of the Medici. The straw-hat commerce is almost exclusively in the hands of English and American houses established here. The bankers are mostly English, or at least foreigners. All the noted hotels and cafés, as I have said, are kept by foreigners. An English druggist is making a fortune as fast as he can put up prescriptions, while the Italian druggists are starving. The silk trade is largely absorbed by English, French and Americans. The sale of Parisian articles is almost wholly confined to Parisian shopkeepers: nearly all English goods are sold by Englishmen. And the reason is plain: the Madonna-pecked Italian is ignorant, narrow-minded, weak. His mind is meshed in the thousand toils of superstition; the priest has made his soul little, feeble, indolent. He is of course a Catholic, and even if he yearns to deliver himself from this body of death, he dare not attempt it. His name is registered, and if he do not appear statedly at the confessional, the priest examines him. If he falter, he is suspected; if he doubt, he is damned. For a Catholic, here, to become a Protestant, is heresy, and entails imprisonment or exile. Can it be expected that a people thus subdued, can rise and shake off its chains, where such penalties are the consequence?

And so the Italians live on in Madonnaism; and so they put up Madonnas in their houses and shops; so the priests go on blessing them, and so the Madonna is the great curse of Italy.

It may be asked if there be not some compensation in this religion for the evils which it thus universally brings upon a nation and people? Does it not elevate the soul and purify the heart, even though it entail social and physical degradation?

Let us see. At church the Italians seem devout; but do they carry thence a sound morality, a practical religion between man and man, a religion of the street, of the counting-house, of the home, the fireside? Nay—Italian falsehood and frailty are proverbial. Among the upper classes, the men are deists or atheists, in religion. If they linger in the precincts of the church, it is only as a matter of decency before the public, or perchance as a precaution against the possibility of future retribution. The women of the same rank are devoted in their routine of worship, but they make assignations at the altar, and much prefer a *cicisbeo* to a husband, in going to mass. Cheating among the lower classes is so common as not to be scandalous. To want truth is not a reproach.

Such are the Madonnaites of Italy; those who enjoy the special teachings and fatherly protection of the Pope; and who seem, in proportion as they are thus near and dear to him, to sink in the scale of dignity, virtue, morality and worldly prosperity. The blessing of the Pope seems indeed a blasting anathema, if we may venture to read the open page of history and geography.

Let me not be misunderstood. I am speaking generally, but not exclusively. I do not include all Italians in these disparaging remarks. There are many men of sense, dignity and virtue here, but comparatively few, and overborne by the leaden mass of prejudice, ignorance and depravity. There are some who call themselves republicans, and are certainly touched with a noble fire, but it is without knowledge or experience. I have no hope of liberty in Italy, till the despotism of Popery is broken finally and forever. Had the Roman Republic triumphed, what beams of future light and emancipation might ere this have spread over Spain, Portugal and Mexico, and other portions of the world now overshadowed by the intellectual tyranny, not of religion, but of popery! This is the lynchpin of European despotism; **LOUIS NAPOLEON** knows it, England knows it, Austria knows it; and so long as they rule this Eastern World it will be perpetuated. Under various pretexts, and for various ends, they are striving to uphold two grand idolatries, Madonnaism and Mohammedanism.

Nor do I include the Italian women in these sweeping observations. It seems to be a law of nature that while the men of a nation decay, the women, though they may become immoral, often remain possessed of vigor, energy and character. The men of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Greece and Egypt, bear the marks of degradation in their weasened forms, their languid expression, their feeble movements—while the women are still robust, comely and animated. It is so here, especially in the country. Peasant women, in the fields, are rarely handsome, according to our notions of beauty—but I am constantly struck with the strength, health and fine proportions of the *contadine*, whom I see in and around Florence.

Nor do I mean to say one word against Christianity while speaking of Catholicism. Popery—political Popery, despotic Popery—is as a fungus, barnacled upon Christianity, to which it is a hindrance and a curse. It is a system of selfish priestcraft, and has been used and abused for about a thousand years by the basest of men. Here in Italy it has had, and still has, complete sway. May we not judge the schoolmaster by his school? Let other nations beware, for wherever the Pope rules spiritually, his influence is moral, religious, political, social and intellectual degradation.

One more qualification to these melancholy views. I know many persons of the Catholic faith who are indeed ornaments of Christianity. I know priests who heartily detest the papacy. I am told that these are considerable in number, amounting to quite a party, but who dare not speak or act, especially at the present moment, when a new spasm of bigotry and despotism has come over the Vatican and its satellites. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that this band of Catholics, who are not idolaters, but Christians, may, united with the spirit of political liberty, speedily emancipate and regenerate Italy, but if this be ever done, it seems that, under Providence, it must be done by and through them.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Agricultural Fair at Petersburg—Senator Hunter speaks out at length—His Position Regarded Ambiguous—Ballard Preston and the Transatlantic Steamship Scheme—The Future Southern Route, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Oct. 24.

An annual Agricultural Exhibition, inaugurated a few years ago under the auspices of a society denominated the "Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society," is being held here at present, and will close to-day. The period usually chosen for this exhibition is the week preceding the State Fair at Richmond, and to this is owing any little success which it may have acquired. It is at least but a *dépôt* for live stock and other articles *in transitu* to the regular State Fair for exhibition.

The present Fair is said to be a complete failure in contrast with those of the two or three preceding years. The most popular and interesting features connected with it have been a tournament and horse-race; and even these did not seem to afford sufficient attraction to induce a large attendance of spectators. In the city there are no signs of unusual activity, which to a stranger would indicate the presence of anything of more than ordinary interest. The Fair-ground is situated in the outskirts of the city, and comprises within its limits a race-course, designed, no doubt, as a means to afford additional interest to the visitors attending the Annual Fair. It presents a rather picturesque appearance, being situated in a handsome valley, and forming the line of circumference around a beautiful pond, upon which skiffs float about freighted with anxious spectators of the race scenes. It is the point from which the best view is had, though a position on the hill occupied as the Fair-grounds is sufficiently commanding. It is the picturesque beauty of the scene, more than the mere artificial objects placed there for attraction, that afford most interest. It contains enough of natural beauty to impart a charm to the least meritorious and attractive exhibition. Further than this, the present display lacks all interest, for me at least. Take away the attractions which the location itself presents, and I doubt if I should go five hundred yards to visit such an exhibition as this is.

The principal topic of interest in the political way is **HUNTER'S** recent letter addressed to ex-Lieutenant-Governor **SHELTON F. LEAKE**, of Charlottesville, in this State. His friends applaud its boldness and ability, while the friends of **WISE** denounce it as a production replete with equivocation and utterly non-committal. From all I can learn, it will not satisfy the friends of the Administration, and the probability is that the contemplated opposition to his reëlection, which originated in doubts as to his fealty to the Administration, particularly with reference to its Kansas policy, will be carried out to the end. It will be a desperate war, and one likely to beget feuds which will survive the present generation. The pertinacity with which Virginia sustains a Democratic administration, under all circumstances, is truly wonderful. She suffers no consideration of eminent services on the part of any of her great statesmen to overrule her determination to punish the least act of rebellion. She is ready to sacrifice everything to her zeal and integrity in behalf of an administration which she aids in bringing into power. I take it, therefore, that with the grounds of suspicion furnished by **HUNTER'S** affiliation with the ultras in the past, and confirmed by his avowed opposition to Gov. **WALKER** in his late letter, his overthrow in the Senatorial election is not at all improbable. In the position which he has assumed in this contest, looking to the expediency of the matter, I do not think he has displayed anything like that shrewdness and statesmanship which he was generally reputed to possess, for, most assuredly had he consulted his own ambitious views, he never would have assumed, even a position of doubt with reference to the Administration, in the face of so many proofs of jealous admiration for its cause and policy as have been evinced by the people of Virginia since its inauguration. But it appears he has now got into the difficulty, and he will have to fight his way out as best he can.

I am informed that accounts have been recently received from Hon. **WM. BALLARD PRESTON**, the commissioner sent to Europe by some railroad interests in this State and Tennessee to negotiate for the establishment of a line of steamships between Chesapeake Bay and some European port, representing his prospects of success as by no means encouraging. It is understood that the depreciation of American securities abroad and the consequent diminished faith in all American enterprises, has operated materially to defeat the object of his mission. Europeans will hardly engage now in an enterprise which at best is but an experiment whose success is contingent merely upon the completion of certain railroads out West, and the presumed developments of the resources of the country through which they are to pass. Rather uncertain grounds to lease such a comprehensive scheme upon! The time is very unpropitious for an enterprise of this magnitude. Under the most prosperous state of things its feasibility might well be questioned, but with the additional burthen of a supervening financial pressure, it is lost altogether from view, and loses all significance as even a remote speculative theory.

It is generally supposed, that upon the completion of the Eastern Tennessee railroad and the Lynchburg and Charlottesville railroad, the great southern mail will be transferred from its present route to the Virginia and Tennessee line, with which these others connect. By this arrangement Petersburg and Richmond will be materially injured, the travel south being likely to take the mail line, which will be the shortest and most direct. Instead of passing through these cities, as at present, it will be transferred to the Lynchburg and Charlottesville road, connecting with the Orange and Alexandria, and thence to the Virginia and Tennessee, which runs to the southwestern line of the State. Here it will connect with the Eastern Tennessee railroad, which runs to Knoxville, whence, by a direct line, a connection is had with Memphis. It is estimated that a gain of twelve or fourteen hours upon the present time will be accomplished by the transmission of the mail over this route. As a medium of travel it has decidedly the advantage of the old line, passing, as it does, through a romantic and healthy region of country, with roads constructed in a manner so substantial as to give almost perfect security against accident or delay.

The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad will, I understand, be complete about the latter part of December. This will materially diminish the trade by the James River, which is said to be very considerable.

The hotels here are inferior to the worst class of such establishments known to me in any city worthy the name of a city. They lack every attribute of comfort, cleanliness and good fare; but these deficiencies are to some extent counterbalanced by the kindness and attention of the proprietors. One would be disposed to overlook these drawbacks in view of the disposition to please, and the courtesy manifested all round.

I understand that **RANKS**, of the South Side *Democrat*, has relinquished all hopes of the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, seeing that he had no chance of success. A wise conclusion!

MRS. LOFTY AND I.

Mrs. LOFTY keeps a carriage,
So do I;
She has dapple greys to draw it,
None have I;
With my blue-eyed laughing baby,
Trundling by,
I hide his face, lest she should see
The cherub boy and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,
Mine has not;
He could give his bride a palace,—
Mine, a cot;
Hers comes home beneath the starlight,—
Ne'er cares she;
Mine comes in the purple twilight,
Kisses me,
And prays that He who turns life's sands
Will hold his loved ones in His hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels,
So have I;
She wears hers upon her bosom;
Inside I;
She will leave hers at Death's portal,
Bye and bye;
I shall bear my treasure with me
When I die,
For I have love and she has gold,—
She counts her wealth—mine can't be told.

She has those who love her—station,
None have I;
But I've one true heart beside me.—
Glad am I;
I'd not change it for a Kingdom,
No, not I;
God will weigh it in His balance,
Bye and bye;
And the difference define
Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

THE BLACK ART.—Every one has seen or heard of the great **ROBERT HOUDIN**. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville, of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. **HOUDIN** detected the trick, and showed that the touchhole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied **HOUDIN**; "take a pistol, load it yourself; here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now," said **HOUDIN**, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "You are my enemy," coldly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, **HOUDIN** stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior: "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished." Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, **ROBERT HOUDIN** pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liquors, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the devil's own coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; **HOUDIN** confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then **HOUDIN** and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward **HOUDIN** was venerated and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained. The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, infected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjuror with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algerine trip, **HOUDIN** has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to receive back.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Times.*

If you wish to propose, do it in person. Never make a proposal in writing. Your letter gives the lady time to "turn it over," and to look at the question you are "popping" to her on all sides. Besides, it is wrong to suppose that women can be taken, as London omnibuses are, "by correspondence."

The Execution of Andre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time since, I noticed a paragraph in your paper, stating that Mr. JOHN JAY had purchased the house in which ANDRE was lodged, on his way from Tarrytown to the head-quarters of WASHINGTON, in the Highlands. This is certainly praiseworthy in Mr. JAY, as it preserves an interesting relic of Revolutionary history. ARNOLD'S treason, and the capture and execution of ANDRE, are exciting incidents in the Revolutionary drama.

The reading of that paragraph reminded me of a conversation I once had with the late General JOSHUA KING, of Ridgefield, Conn., and the father of RUFUS H. KING, a well-known merchant of Albany. General KING had been a soldier of the Revolution. He was a lieutenant of dragoons, and belonged to Colonel SHELDON'S regiment, which, at the time of ANDRE'S capture, was in the neighborhood of Tarrytown. He said he and two of his men were detailed to convey Major ANDRE to head-quarters, and, as night overtook them, they lodged in said "house." He said he did not then know who or what his prisoner was, but, from his manners and conversation, he supposed him to be a man of rank and consequence. He slept in the same bed with his prisoner, and the two dragoons stood guard at the door of his room. The next day, as they were on their way, a dispatch informed him who and what his prisoner was—no less a personage than the Adjutant-General of the British Army—that he was suspected of being a spy, and holding a treasonable correspondence with ARNOLD, for the surrender of West Point, and that ARNOLD had escaped. He said ANDRE eagerly inquired whether ARNOLD had made his escape, seeming more solicitous for his (ARNOLD'S) safety than his own. They arrived, the same day, at head-quarters. ANDRE was, of course, closely confined, and he (KING) was constantly with him, as a guard, till his execution. He walked with him to the gallows, and when he first saw the fatal gibbet he gave a sudden start, and said "he was reconciled to death, but not to the mode," and added, "it would be but a momentary pang." On arriving at the spot he mounted the cart, and in doing so, soiled his white dimities, which he quickly wiped off with his pocket-handkerchief, adjusted the rope to his neck with his own hands, and in a few minutes the brave and accomplished ANDRE had paid the penalty of his unsuccessful espionage.

N. O.

THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

Interesting Correspondence—Dr. Bellows' Views of the Effect of his Effort to aid the Drama.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: We, the President, officers and members of the Liverpool Garrick Club, desire most respectfully to tender you our hearty thanks for the very admirable lecture on "The Pulpit and the Stage," delivered by you at the Academy of Music, in the City of New-York.

As a society established for the promotion and furtherance of the best interests of the legitimate drama, we cannot fail in your address to recognize and hail with delight the advent of a wide extension of Christian sympathy toward the poor player, whose time, health and talent are spent in unfolding to us the beauties of the drama—that drama which should rank among the noblest institutions of the Old and New World. The instances of men, in any sphere of life, who, in the face of overwhelming cant and prejudice, have had the moral courage openly to profess any one of the many liberal sentiments that characterize your able address, are few and far between; such sentiments, however, when or wherever uttered, have never failed to call forth the applause and admiration of every right thinking man; but when these sentiments are manfully, nobly—we would almost say holily—upheld, and by a man of your high and sacred calling, we feel that a more than double meed of admiration and gratitude is due.

Such, reverend Sir, are the feelings that prompt us to pen this address to you; hoping that it will be received by you with the same spirit of frankness and brotherly affection in which it is offered. Heartily wishing that you may long be spared to tread your many paths of usefulness, and humbly hoping that it may give you pleasure to know that your pure and honest exertions in the cause of the drama and its children are appreciated and respected by many who are thousands of miles away, we have the honor to remain, reverend Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) GEORGE MEYRICK, President,
DANL. HARVEY, Vice-President,
A. D. ROGERS, Hon. Secretary.

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, NEW-YORK, U. S. A., Friday, Sept. 9, 1857.

To the Members of the Liverpool Garrick Club:

GENTLEMEN: I am sincerely gratified by the address you have so obligingly made me, on account of my recent lecture on the theatre. It is the most valuable among many cherished testimonials of sympathy which I have received from friends of the drama. That a voice, unknown on your side of the water upon the sacred themes customary to it, should make itself so distinctly heard there, when raised, at this distance, upon the unfamiliar topic of moral justice to the instincts for pleasure, and their best servant, the player—proves how quick the ear of the world is to every new accent of tenderness towards our frail humanity, and how sensitive the public at home and abroad are becoming to the obligation of redeeming public amusements from false reprobation as well as from openness to honest censure.

The reception which my address has met with from the so-called "religious world," though far less chilling than that bestowed on any previous effort to throw the mingled sanctions and restraints of piety around the pleasures of men, has been cool and cutting enough to discourage any spirit not sanguine in the faith that human nature ever wins her case in the end, against conventional or ecclesiastical prejudices. Unhappily for society, though fortunately for me, the religious newspapers, my only bitter opponents, do not represent the best intelligence or the soundest piety of Christendom. In our day, and on both sides of the water, the ecclesiastical press reflects less of the Christian candor, the good sense and the humane and progressive feelings of the public, than the secular press; and that great organ of experience and influence is distinctly with you and with me, in the conviction that the theatre may be, ought to be, and will be, sustained, purified and accepted as a legitimate institution.

More encouraging and more grateful to me than the support and coöperation of the public at large—because more directly confirmatory of my views and auspicious of their triumph—is the intelligent sympathy of the actors themselves, and of the associations more particularly devoted to the encouragement of the Drama. The grateful sensibility which the theatrical profession and its immediate friends have shown to my humble endeavor to justify the player's calling, elevate his social standing, improve his audience and purge his business, has confirmed my assertion that the stage does not necessarily harden the conscience or spoil the heart of its children; and that kindly rebuke, affectionate warning, honest exhortation, and the application of the Christian spirit and law to human character and pursuits produce the same and as abundant fruits, whether the field be the market-place or the theatre—the world in little, which is the stage, or the stage in large, which is the world.

I can rejoicingly say, that in the whole range of notices paid my address, from dramatic quarters, I have not seen the first attempt to pervert its plainly moral and serious intention, to take advantage of its lenity to throw a sneer or a scoff upon its religious tone. On the contrary, actors and actresses weeping with mingled hope and contrition in my study, managers communicating voluntary promises of moral amendment in their administration, associations formed amongst players for the censorship of plays, addresses from clubs like your own in the elevated spirit of your present communication—all attest the thoughtful and humble temper in which the dramatic world has received the first formal attempt on the part of a Christian minister to carry the Gospel—its charity as well as its rebuke, but its sacred justice as well as its gentle mercy—into the theatre. When I add that neither foe nor bribe, however ingeniously disguised, whether in the shape of free admissions or more substantial forms, has in a single case attempted to conciliate my good will for the future or reward it for the past—that no low advantage of any kind has been taken of my position before the public to turn my opinions to the pecuniary profit of the theatres—you will agree with me, I am sure, in saying that no missionary enterprise, under similar difficulties, ever had a more encouraging inauguration.

Gentlemen of the Garrick Club, let us resolve to continue what is so well begun. If all the dramatic associations are animated by the spirit you breathe; if the theatrical brotherhood is so [illegible] and grateful for moral sympathy, why should we not hope that after many failures in the effort to bring the theatre within the pale of Christian charity, and consequently of Christian care, there should at last be a success? The acknowledged difficulties of the undertaking should not discourage our zeal, but rather quicken it into heroism. Though the transatlantic cord, just parted, may snap again and again, the yearning of the continents for each other will prompt new efforts to moor the Old and New World side by side, with one cable—efforts certain to end in a victory more glorious the greater the odds against it.

A far more important and immensely more difficult union remains to be consummated between the instincts for happiness and the obligations of duty; the republic of natural sensibilities and the realm of supernatural requirements; the world and the church; the human and the divine. One strand of the cord that is to bind up the broken heart of our nature—to intersate its scattered members, making peace among the conflicts of tastes and duties, propensities and obligations, which now divide our humanity—we are spinning in the loom of the controversy that draws forth your address. Other strands are preparing in other workshops. God's Providence will, in its own time, twist them together to form that indissoluble bond which is destined to join pleasure and use, beauty and duty, reason and faith, time and eternity, heaven and earth, man and his Maker, in a perfect and eternal union. In that day, when "upon the bells of the horses" shall be written "Holiness unto the Lord," the Drama will enjoy its final consecration; and timid disciples, with mistaken zeal, will no more hold back the more courageous and believing apostles of humanity, as they did Paul at Ephesus, "desiring him," "when he would have entered in unto the people," "that he would not adventure himself into the theatre." (Acts xix, 30, 31.)

Gratefully and fraternally, your obliged friend and servant,

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, on Bank Suspensions.

At a meeting of merchants and others in Savannah, on the 14th, resolutions were adopted recommending that the banks temporarily suspend specie payments, and a Committee was chosen to lay the action of the meeting before the Governor, and request him "to withhold any action" against the banks, in consequence of this step, until the meeting of the Legislature. The following is the Governor's reply:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, MILLEDGEVILLE, Monday, Ocr. 19, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th inst., in behalf of the merchants and citizens of Savannah, requesting me "to withhold any action against the banks in consequence" of their suspending specie payments, as the approaching session of the Legislature is so near at hand. I should have done as you suggested if no such request had been made. I am gratified that my convictions are fortified by the suffrage of so intelligent a portion of the people as you represent; the unanimity of their voice would seem to indicate that there cannot be much diversity of opinion among thinking men as to the propriety of a cheerful compliance with the wish of the merchants and citizens of Savannah.

I do not pretend to be familiar with the great questions of finance, involved in the commercial crisis that is upon us, but, in my humble judgment, the suspension of specie payment is not a *remedy*; it is only an *expedient*, and will fail to be even an *expedient* unless debtors, creditors, merchants, people and banks, act with and towards each other in the utmost good faith, and with a mutual desire to render each other's burdens as light as possible. The spirit of confidence and forbearance must pervade every ramification of business; without this the suspension will benefit but one class—the banks—by enabling them to postpone the payment of their debts—their bills—which are not bearing interest, and by the use of their specie and other available means, to speculate in exchange, and screw down the produce market to specie prices. Such a course, however, I do not anticipate. I trust those who own and direct the banks are patriotic, high-toned and liberal-minded gentlemen, who would scorn to use their power to oppress the people, while they are asking tolerance at the hands of the people's representatives.

The only effectual remedy for the pressure of the times will be found in the industrial resources of the country—nothing but "the sweat of the brow" can pay debts and equalize exchanges; but this were fruitless without economy. Who is so blind as not to see, and so obdurate as not to deplore the extravagance of the times—the great excess of expenditure beyond net profits. This is the cause of the wide-spread malady that now affects our land, like the ravages of a baleful epidemic. The expedient resorted to, if properly employed, may save the patient until the great remedy can come to the rescue. It is gratifying to believe that the suspension of our banks (and I think those of the South generally) is not the result of insolvency, but a measure of self-defence against the drafts upon their coin to replenish the vaults of those of the North. I predicate my opinion of the soundness of our banks upon the exhibits they present in response to Executive proclamation. Hence, billholders may safely trust them with a generous confidence in their ability to redeem as soon as the assaults from the commercial centres of the North shall be stopped.

I confess, gentlemen, to a feeling of sectional pride, which is irresistibly awakened by a survey of the circumstances that surround us. The North is tottering with paralysis, her factories suspending, her merchants failing and all the avenues of business blocked up with the ruins of the commercial wreck. I speak not of this to rejoice over her misfortunes, but to ask what is the ultimate, and almost her only hope of relief? What can revive her commercial prosperity? *Why is it that the South, amidst the thunder of the crash stands calm and unawed, poised upon the consciousness of her capacity to outride the tempest?* It is our three millions of cotton bales, now going forward to the markets of the world, that give us the feeling of strength and safety. Our cotton gives motion to the whole machinery of the world's commerce, and if true to ourselves, we have, and must ever have, the foundation of the proudest independence, commercial as well as civil, that ever blessed any age or people.

As germain to this thought, what an emphatic illustration of the vast importance to the South of direct trade between her own and foreign ports, and in her own bottoms! Will she ever awaken to the magnitude of such a policy, and by its bold and successful accomplishment, break the only chain that now fetters her giant limbs? This will consummate her independence, and then she will not only feel as she now does, but she will regulate and direct the commerce of the world.

I beg pardon, gentlemen, for permitting myself to be betrayed into these random reflections. If not positively called for by, I trust they are not wholly inappropriate to, the occasion which elicits this communication.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Messrs. Robt. Habersham, N. A. Hardee, T. Holcombe, Rich'd D. Arnold, Jno. W. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga., Committee.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—About 7 o'clock on Friday evening last an explosion took place in the extensive Sugar Refinery of KILBRETH, MCKENZIE & Co., on Pearl-street, between Plum and Western-row, Cincinnati, and flames were immediately after seen bursting from the fifth story of the building. The third, fourth and fifth stories of the large building were entirely burned out, but the second escaped with slight damage, and the first was but little injured. The inner portion of the smaller building was almost entirely burned out, and the machinery very much damaged. It is almost impossible at present to give the extent of the loss, but it will not probably fall short of $50,000, and may even exceed that amount. The proprietors were insured to about $60,000 in different offices, among which are the following, from each of which they hold policies for $5,000: City Insurance Company, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Insurance Company; Merchants' and Mechanics', Cincinnati; Eagle Insurance Company, Cincinnati; Franklin Company, Philadelphia; State Mutual Company, Harrisburg; Hartford Company, Connecticut; Atlantic Company, New-York; Washington Company. There is no possible way to account for the fire, and the explosion which preceded it, and which scattered a portion of the roof and the south-western wall of the upper story, except upon the supposition that it was the work of an incendiary, who had operated by means of a torpedo box, or some kind of explosive material, as no fire was ever permitted in the building where it was discovered, and so strict were the proprietors in this respect, that no man in their employ was ever allowed to go into it at any hour with a lighted cigar.

WIFE BEATING.—Mrs. Catharine Dooley, residing at No. 504 Second-avenue, on Sunday night appeared at the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, with her two children, and stated that her husband had beaten her and turned her and the children in the street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, the children conveyed to the Alms House, and officers sent in quest of the husband.

[illegible]—At Portland, on Friday night, two brothers, Cole by name, who have recently been confined in [illegible] Jail for an assault, attempted to enter the house of a widow in Limerick. She raised a window and called for help, to which Mr. JOHN BROWN, a farmer, responded, and on going to the assistance of the woman, was stabbed so that he died almost instantly. The COLE brothers have been arrested. Mr. BROWN leaves a wife and three children.

Facts and circumstances which have come to light since the murder of Mrs. TANNER by her husband, in Kinderhook, N. Y., would seem to indicate that TANNER killed his wife for the paltry sum of $18, which was found in the pocket of her dress when the body was being prepared for burial. It is known that he asked his wife for some money a day or two previous to the murder, and was refused.

Miscellaneous Items.

A remarkable case of the careful preservation of bank bills came to light in Middletown, Ct., about two weeks since. John Cone, who resides near Haddam, appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank with 1,000 of its bills, and asked for the specie, which was promptly given to him. These bills were paid to him in 1835, and they were returned in the same packages, and with the same strips of paper and marks that were upon them when paid out. Mr. Cone had kept them 22 years, of course without interest. Had he placed the money in Savings Bank when it was first paid him, he would now be entitled to nearly $3,000 instead of $1,000.

Miss Lucy Ann Beebe, daughter of Stephen Beebe, of Bozrah, Ct., was examined before a Justice in Norwich, on Wednesday, and committed for trial, on a charge of having set fire to a barn. The accused is described as being possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and personal attractions.

A man named Horace B. Salisbury, of Geddes, Onondaga County, was arrested in Troy, on Friday evening, intoxicated, and on visiting his cell at an early hour next morning, the Sheriff discovered that he was dead. He had committed suicide by taking arsenic.

Ezra H. Barnum and Col. E. Romaine Clark victims of the Chicago disaster, were buried on Saturday afternoon at Utica.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The *Journal of Commerce*, in noticing the reintroduction of ERICSSON'S caloric engine to public notice, of which we have already spoken, adds the following statements:

"The office of JOHN B. KITCHING, No. 37 William-street, where one of Mr. ERICSSON'S engines, as just completed, is set up, on a small scale; but is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot of space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defies the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping, and raises three hogsheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a "domestic engine," being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand, and with a surprising degree of economy.

Still another caloric engine is located on one of the piers on the North River, and is designed for ships' use. In this capacity, it promises to accomplish important results; for our fine large packets and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are unsupplied with the Worthington pump, and, therefore, have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water, in case of leak or other exigency. The caloric engine may be placed in the corner of the cook's galley, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of explosion, or rather disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer, if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little beside air, and can run in the foretop or upper deck equally well.

In addition to the above, a beautiful steam yacht has been plying about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by caloric. This boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight-feet paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The engine is controlled by any one who happens to belong to the party on board. The fuel is either coal or wood. Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight-inch lengths, and incredible as it may seem, only *one cord* has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine (if it has been thoroughly warmed, and is in good working order) to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler which the same boat would require if propelled by steam.

RETURN OF A MORMON FARMER FROM THE SALT LAKE.—A yeoman, who joined the Mormons two years ago, has lately come back to Ormskirk. He has had wonderful adventures, meeting with tribes of Indians and was astonished to see the women riding on little horses as they did in the days of Queen ELIZABETH, or like the rougher sex in modern days. He has suffered somewhat from the scarcity of provisions; some of them were a thousand per cent. above their real value. Potatoes, however, are looking better at Utah than they are at Ormskirk. He speaks of going out again in a year or two, and says he is still a Mormon. He returned quicker than he went, by the Government mail, guarded by soldiers, for fear of the Indians. He met some American troops going towards Zion, and thinks they will have skirmishes with the Indians before they reach the Mormons. His brother's widow was demanded in marriage on her arrival, and there is no refusing an elder, as they are supposed to be inspired when they are inclined for matrimony. He has not brought his wife and daughter back, but they are, he says, in safe hands. He states he had an excellent breed of pigs, but Satan took them. He seems very glad to see his friends and acquaintances, and has been at his parish church once more.—*Preston (Eng.) Chronicle.*

ACCESSIONS TO THE UNION.—It is very probable that early in the approaching session of Congress three new States will apply to be admitted into the Union, and become coequal and coördinate members of the Confederacy. The aspirants for this honor are the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas. Of these Minnesota alone has finally adopted a Constitution—the Conventions of the other two being now at work framing their fundamental law. Thus the number of the United States will be thirty-four. The places of the Territories advanced to the more elevated condition of States will probably soon be filled by the organization of Arizona, Dacotah and Carson, for which, it is said, the necessary steps are being taken.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 38, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 171, 253, 254, 255, 1411, 1462, 271 to 279 inclusive.

Special Term.—Nos. 368, 146, 197, 123, 229, 310.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 255, 581, 592, 292, 614, 518, 620, 613, 633, 307, 501, 340, 648, 650, 651, 653, 656, 660, 178, 414, 295, 417, 488, 490, 401, 492, 608, 610, 632, 536, 589, 647, 43, 45, 27, 28, 628, 629, 583, 553, 471, 572, 5, 645, 104.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—OCT. 27.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William F. Weld et al. vs *Hugh Maxwell.*—This was an action brought to recover back the sum of $439, being duties charged by the defendant as Collector on certain anchors and chains. The plaintiffs were owners of the ship *Meridian*, built in Boston and supplied there with anchors and chains. She sailed thence to New Orleans, and thence to Liverpool, where the master of the vessel bought new anchors and chains for her, on the ground that the anchors and chains were insufficient for the vessel. On her return here the Collector charged duties on them.

The Court charged the Jury, that if the chains and anchors in controversy were, at the time of their arrival and importation into the United States, *bona fide* a part of the equipments and appurtenances of the ship, then they were not subject to duty. That if they were purchased in Liverpool to supply the place of anchors and chains which had become unseaworthy from any cause after the sailing of the ship from a port in the United States, and the purchase was made *bona fide* for the use of the ship, and not to sell as merchandise, and they were used for the ship, then they were *bona fide* a part of the equipments and appurtenances of the ship. But if they were purchased at Liverpool to supply the place of anchors and chains which had not become unseaworthy after the ship sailed from a port of the United States, then they were not *bona fide* such a part of the equipments and appurtenances of the ship as would exempt them from duty.

The Jury, under this charge, found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Joachimssen.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 27.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE ORDER IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—The settlement of the order in this case was set down for yesterday, but as Mr. Busteed was unprepared, the matter was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Field desired that the order disposing of the books, &c., pertaining to the Street Commissioner's Office, which had been repeatedly postponed since July 18, might be settled. Mr. Busteed requested that this might also be set over until to-day, when Mr. Brady would be present. This was finally assented to.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Brunns vs. *Cobb.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the Bowery Bank.—The Bowery Bank suspended specie payments on the 10th of October, and a Receiver was appointed, who has collected about $30,000 of the maturing paper of the bank, but he has taken, it is alleged, no further steps towards liquidation. On application yesterday by Mr. Nicolay, stock broker, an order was made by the Court that the Bank and its Receiver show cause on the 5th of November why the appointment of the Receiver should not be vacated, and the Bank go on with its usual business. The application was made on the ground that the Receiver was appointed before the expiration of ten days allowed to suspended Banks before such appointment can be made, and that according to the opinions promulgated recently by the judges, the suspension of specie payment is [illegible] such insolvency to authorize the appointment of a Receiver.

Wm. B. White vs. *Michael Christal et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

In the petition of McRoberts.—The Judge having some doubt whether the Court had jurisdiction over the property of adults, deferred his decision until he could confer with the parties.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., in relation to opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.—Order pursuant to the report of the referee.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *James Gilchrist.*—Case settled.

C. A. Alvord vs. *Benj. Frazer.*—Papers returned for adjustment between counsel as to amendments not really in controversy.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Harbeck et al. vs. *Hiscox et al.*—Case settled.

McCready vs. *Ramsey.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Charles Coleman et al. vs. *Lemuel Wells.*—Motion denied, without costs.

The Special Term Calendar of this Court will not again be called this Term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 27.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court was full of people and the cases full of interest.

Adam Lentz was arraigned on complaint of John F. C. Peacock, who charged him with stealing from him (Oct. 17) a chair and a rosewood side-table. Officer William B. Willis of the Fifteenth Ward Police, was a witness in the case, but did not appear when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—It's harder work to get these officers here than any body else. *Judge Connolly*—(to the Clerk)—I want you to make a note of every officer who does not come when he is summoned to appear in this Court as a witness. If the officers don't come, no one else can be expected to. The case was delayed until the officer arrived, when "See here, officer," said Judge OSBORN, "you've been called repeatedly this morning in this case; why were you not here?" The officer said he had only just received his *subpœna* and hurried down immediately. The evidence was not sufficient to convict the prisoner and he was discharged.

Mary Miller was brought to the bar and Carman Stringham took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did she take, Mr. Stringham? *Witness*—She stole a basket, and it isn't the first time either. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I know, she's well known here. You're an old offender, Mary. I've had your name on my books a long time. We find you guilty of this offence, and sentence you to the penitentiary for 6 months.

Daniel McCaffrey, Thomas Austin and William Lenihan, all of tender years, were charged with burglariously entering Andrew W. Whitlock's store, at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, through the window, and carrying off a violin. *Judge Osborn*—These boys have been charged with a burglary, and the District-Attorney has sent the case here on account of their age, hoping they would plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny. McCaffrey was caught with the violin in his possession; he said a boy promised to give him sixpence if he would carry it; that he had nothing to do with the robbery. There was no evidence against Austin. *Judge Osborn*—Let the other two boys go, and send Lenihan to the House of Refuge.

Addison Jackson, colored, stole a roll of gingham, valued $2, from Charles A. Briggs, No. 207 Greenwich-street, Oct. 23. Officer Edward B. Simmons caught him with the goods under his coat and took him to the Station-house. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Jackson? *Prisoner*—I've got to say, Sir, as I was a-comin' from Jersey City Ferry a boy come up to me and asked me if I didn't want to buy some dry goods— *Judge Osborn*—Oh! *Judge Connolly*—That story's threadbare, now; you'd better invent some other; Penitentiary, four months.

Charles Thompson, colored, appeared on the witness-stand with his head covered with patches, to testify that Benjamin Austin, colored, committed a violent assault and battery upon him, Oct. 23, cutting him in the head with a knife. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say to this charge, Austin? *Prisoner*—I didn't cut the fellow with a knife. *Judge Osborn*—You didn't, eh? Well, you ought to have been sent to State Prison for it, but as the case is before us we give you the full term—six month in the Penitentiary.

James Brown, an Irishman, residing at No. 130 Elizabeth-street, beat his wife Catherine severely, Oct. 25. She said he often did so, and did not support her. *Judge Osborn*—He ought to be sent up for a long term. *Judge Connolly*—30 days. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, so that he'll be out before election. [Laughter.] *Judge Connolly*—I don't care anything about election. Brown was finally sentenced to the penitentiary for 2 months.

John Maines was the next prisoner. *Clerk*—You are charged with beating your wife, Mary Maines, on the 22nd of October. Are you guilty or not guilty? *Prisoner*—Well, I believe I'm guilty. He had been on the island before. *Witness*—Oh, Judge, I want you to put him forever away from me. *Judge Connolly*—Give him 6 months. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and send you back to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Robert Moore was sent to the same corrective establishment for 4 months, for an assault and battery upon James Finn, committed Oct. 26.

John Mills had committed an unprovoked assault with a knife upon John Murray, Oct. 23, in a drinking place in Cherry-street. Officer Ezra Higgins was a witness in the case. *Judge Osborn*—What do you know about it? *Officer*—All I know is that he was sitting on the stairs. *Judge Osborn*—Who do you mean by "he?" *Officer*—Why, the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! now we know something about it. The officer arrested Mills. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty; you ought to have been sent to State Prison for this offence; you may consider yourself lucky to get off with six months in the Penitentiary.

Michael Agne, a boy, stole a loaf of bread, valued by the owner, John Gals, at five cents, Oct. 25. "Let him go," said Judge Osborn.

James Farron gave his wife, Ann, a beating, Oct. 24. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to prosecute your husband? *Witness*—No, he only mussed my clothes. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he only mussed your clothes. *Judge Connolly*—Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself to have had him arrested. *Witness*—Well, he provoked me. *Judge Connolly*—You must learn to keep your temper. *Witness*—Thank ye, Sir. The prisoner was discharged.

A great many prisoners were here discharged, no witnesses appearing. *Judge Osborn*—By gracious! a general jail delivery this morning. One case was about to be adjourned to Tuesday, when the Court was reminded that Tuesday was election day, and it was decided to hold Court on Monday, instead of Tuesday, next week. *Judge Osborn*—I had no idea election day was so near. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, Judge, on that day you'll come up for trial.

Wm. Thompson pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing some money from the till of John G. Doring, Oct. 24. The charge was fully made out. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Thompson? *Prisoner*—Nothing. *Judge Osborn*—Nothing, eh? Why didn't you say so before, and save us all this trouble? We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months; that is our rule in all these cases.

Robert Williams and James Muller stole seven sides of sole leather, worth $25, Oct. 19. Muller said he was drunk when he did it. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we'll send you where you'll keep sober for four months to come. He was sent to the Penitentiary for that period.

In moving an adjournment of the case of Peter Barrett *ads.* Peyton Herbert—"We were arrested drunk," said the counsel of the former, "and hadn't time to get our witnesses." *Judge Connolly*—You're accustomed to be arrested drunk, and very disorderly at that. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

Anna White had made a complaint against Linda Slocum for assault and battery. The complaint alleged that Linda ran after Anna, and *threatened* to strike her. The complainant declined to prosecute, and Linda was set at liberty.

John Fricken was found guilty of an assault and battery upon George Dennison, committed Oct. 19, and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Anthony Furetas and Joseph Marquant, both Italians, met Sarah Morris and another girl in Broadway, about 10½ o'clock in the evening, Oct. 14, made their acquaintance, and took them to a house in Wooster-street, where, because they would not drink some wine spiced in a disagreeable manner, these men gave them a severe beating. The girls had them arrested, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against them. They were found guilty and sentence suspended till Thursday.

Henry Ensch and John Carroll were arraigned at the suit of Officer John W. Hudson, of the Seventh District Police, who said he was on duty in front of the Mariners' Church, in Cherry-street, last Sunday about 7½ P. M., when the congregation were going in, and the prisoners were making a disturbance in the street. He attempted to quell it, and they assaulted him. He did not want to prosecute Ensch, whom he said was "a poor Dutchman and a man of family." The officer said he was compelled to use his club in his encounter with Carroll. *Judge Osborn*—The officer punished him pretty well. Discharge him.

Patrick Cody was a very small boy, and there was a good deal of merriment in the court-room when Patrick Doyle, a stalwart man, appeared on the stand to substantiate a charge of assault and battery which he had made against him. Doyle said the boy was noisy, and he ordered him off his stoop, and "hardly," said he, "were the words out of me mouth when he opened me skull with a brick-bat." *Judge Connolly*—This is a very aggravated case. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and fine him $10.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet quoted up to $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at drooping figures. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c½.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Sales by auction: 1,175 bags Rio at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds in private hands to-day, 96,335 pkgs., including 79,556 bags Rio, 8,950 mats Java, 175 bags Java Government, 700 bags Ceylon, 6,154 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—The very scanty supply restricts operations, and prices are altogether nominal.

DYEWOODS—BARBETTO & Co. say: "The demand, since our last, has been very limited, and prices are still tending downwards. The receipts of Logwood from St. Domingo have been very large, and as more holders are unwilling to sell at present prices, except for cash, the stock is accumulating. Of Jamaica and other Logwoods, the stock is comparatively small, but all share equally in the general depression of the market. Fustic, of the lower grades, has declined $2 ⅌ ton, and at the reduced price is in good export demand, some 500 tons having been taken for shipment during the week. In Cuba Fustic we have no transactions to report."

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier and more inquired for, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel attract considerable attention, being obtainable as low as $10 25 for No. 1, $9 25 for do. No. 2, and $8 for No. 3, cash, per bbl. Nothing new in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty freely dealt in at, however, easier prices. Sales, 13,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@$4 70
Extra State	4 75@ 5 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 10@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 65
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is brisker, but cheaper. Sales: 950 bbls. superfine to extra at $5 05@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is salable and steady. The transactions include 1,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 30@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no important change. Sales, 71,000 bushels, including inferior to very good Red Western at 95c.@$1 14; ordinary to very choice White Southern at $1 32@$1 55; and fair red do. at $1 20 ⅌ bush. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales, 30,000 bushels at 68½c.@69½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ⅌ bush. It is stated that Corn is offered at 23c. ⅌ bush. by farmers along the Wabash Valley, deliverable, at their own expense, in Vincennes, Indiana. Sales 800 bushels Rye at 75c. for Jersey, and 80c. for prime Northern, delivered, ⅌ bush. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are more freely offered than purchased at 46c.@48c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c.@38c. for Southern, ⅌ bush.

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24 and 25.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,290	984
Wheat, bushels	7,482	211,389
Corn, bushels	8,430	24,406
Oats, bushels	864	26,949

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 23.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	—	2,230
Wheat, bushels	36,799	30,591
Corn, bushels	30,635	4,708

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 105,784 bushels of Wheat.

HAY—Is less sought after. Bale is plenty, while Loose is rather scarce, and Salt is in very light supply. The boisterous weather, during the past three days, has seriously impeded business in this line. The range of prices is from 50c.@75c. for poor to strictly prime Bale; 60c.@95c. for Loose, and 40c.@62½c. for Salt Hay, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is not abundant, yet the demand is moderate, at 50c.@60c. for bale, ⅌ 100 lbs.; and $2 50@$4 50 for bundle, ⅌ 100 sheaves.

HOPS—Quiet and languid at 5c.@8c. cash, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Dull and and heavy, as before reported.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New Orleans, 40c.@45c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in better demand, including common, chiefly at $1 35 ⅌ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, at 38c.@39c. for large, and 40c.@41c. for small lots, cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—No important movements.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid. Sales: 340 bbls. in lots, at $20 50@20 75 for Mess, and $16 50 @$16 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls., inferior to choice, at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra Western do.; $9 50 @$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 334 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6½c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 9½c. cash, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 320 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½c.@21c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate at advanced rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 1 P. M., Oct. 27.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 13th inst., ⅌ *Arabia*. Continued fluctuations have been experienced in our market. With less difficulty in the negotiation of Exchange, and a fair demand for shipment to Great Britain, together with some inquiry for Spain, an improvement in prices was realized. Within a day or two, however, owing to a better supply, and less favorable foreign advices, a falling-off has taken place—the closing rates showing an advance on the fortnight of about 20 cents ⅌ bbl. in State brands.

WHEAT—The supply has been very moderate, particularly that of prime parcels. For export and milling, a good inquiry can be noted. In desirable qualities an advance of 5c.@8c. ⅌ bushel has been realized—the market at the close, however, being without animation.

INDIAN CORN—In moderate supply; fair demand for home use. Mixed Western, 69c.@69½c. ⅌ 56 lbs.

RYE—Quiet, 75c.@80c. ⅌ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour, 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush. Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel. Havre—Flour, 60c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12½c. ⅌ bushel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT RACE IN ENGLAND.
THE AMERICAN HORSES VICTORIOUS OVER ALL ENGLAND!
For full particulars of the race, from our special correspondent see
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
FOR THIS WEEK.
READY ON THURSDAY MORNING.
For sale everywhere, price 6 cents.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO TEACH TWO young ladies in a Southern family, must be a proficient in music, and able to teach the French language; an English lady preferred. Apply by letter to Box No. 2,058 Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GENTLEMAN TO teach military tactics. A graduate of Captain Partridge's School or a cadet of West Point preferred. Apply, between 9 and 3, at room No. 2, No. 346 Broadway, Appleton Building.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a private family or school, to teach English and Music. References given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, box No. 842 Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
Is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE American Juvenile Temperance Society, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, Oct. 28. Tea on the table at 7 o'clock; music by the Harmonia Cornet Club, and the Quartette Accidentals. After Tea several eminent speakers will address the Assembly. Tickets to be had at the rooms during the day.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30.
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last concert.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at Niblo's Saloon.
Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance in the concert room.
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO. FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces, among which
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
By Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Selections from IL TROVATORE, DON GIOVANNI and ELIXIR,
By Frezzolini, Labocetta and Rocco.
The famous comic terzetti, PAPATACI,
By Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco.
The celebrated duet from ELISIR D'AMORE,
Frezzolini and Rocco.
Chopin's FUNERAL MARCH, HOME, SWEET HOME, and Mendelssohn's SONG OF SPRING,
By S. Thalberg.
Solos on the Violin and Violoncello,
By Vieuxtemps and Feri Kletzer.
Grand Scena and Trio from I LOMBARDI,
Executed for the first time by
Mlle. Erminie Frezzolini, Labocetta and Gassier,
With obligato Solos and Accompaniments, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts of the saloon. Seats may be secured in advance without any extra charge.
Seats to be had at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
THE SAME CONCERT,
BY THE SAME ARTISTS,
will be given in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 27,
The new Grand Spectacle Pantomime,
BOREAS.
Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery.
Startling Transformations, Tricks and Illusions.
Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor.
Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of
THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; OR, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.
The Comic Pantomime of
JOCKO.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces.
SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet, SELINA.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager....Mr. F. B. Conway
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Last week of the great RONZANI TROUPE.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857,
the second act of the splendid production, entitled
FAUST.
To be followed by the last new and powerful novelty, the grand fairy Ballet, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled
IL CAVALLO D'ORO,
THE
GOLDEN HORSE,
supported by the entire resources of the grand Ballet Troupe, under the direction of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cecchetti.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN,
whose wonderful personation of
LADY MACBETH
has drawn crowded houses, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, will appear this evening in that character, FOR THE LAST TIME.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH,
Cast with all the strength of this full and capital company.
Macbeth, Mr. C. Fisher; Lady Macbeth, Miss Cushman; Macduff, Mr. G. Boniface; Banquo, Mr. Barrett; Malcolm, Mr. W. Briggs.
The Three Witches, Messrs. M. Smith, Moore and Setchell.
The Overture to "Macbeth," by Bishop, will be played.
With the farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
TO-MORROW (Thursday)—THE ACTRESS OF PADUA, by desire. Miss CUSHMAN in her great and original character of Tisbe.
FRIDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET, for the only time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors will open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
A NEW DRAMA
of peculiar construction and striking effects, adapted from the French of Scribe, by D. Bourcicault, Esq., will be produced TO-NIGHT, Oct 28, entitled
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, A SPLENDID CAST.
First night this season of the comedietta,
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, &c., in
NEW AND PROMINENT CHARACTERS.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of PAST AND PRESENT and CAPRICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
Three capital pieces Comedy, Drama and Farce.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
LIVING TOO FAST.
Charles Prudent....Mr. Geo. Jordan
After which—
BIRDS OF PREY.
Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, Taylor and Messrs. Jordan, Wheatleigh, Burnett and G. W. Stoddart in the cast.
To conclude with
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Benj. Bibbs....Jefferson | Grumpy....Peters
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents | Pit....13 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
Will be acted, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
KING LEAR.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
To conclude with the extravaganza of the
KING OF CLUBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 28, will commence with
ROB ROY.
WARNING HAND.
WIZARD SKIFF.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD week of the ludicrous pantomimic extravaganza, entitled, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD; Sixth week of the ever popular WELSH NIGHTINGALE; continued attraction of the peerless AQUARIA, or CRYSTAL MARINE GARDENS. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—EVENING, at 7½, and also, this time, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime, entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD by the CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last Concert,
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Admission One Dollar; seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent, will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance but one in the Concert room.
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces.
NOTICE.—Particulars of the programme will be found in the New-York advertisement, it being exactly the same, including the "Lombardi," by Frezzolini, Gassier, Labocetta, Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts, without extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats for the Brooklyn concert will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Prox's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At the
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced, is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey, and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the
SUBLIME YET AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE
POLAR REGIONS,
from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog ETAH, the only survivor of more than 200 used during their journeyings. Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses, Kayak Rifle, Runner of the Sledge "Faith," Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMP'S LAST CONCERTS,
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, in Brooklyn.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, in New-York.
The programme will be the same in both concerts.
Notice.—The sale of seats for
The Brooklyn concert commences....Wednesday, Oct. 28
The New York concert commences....Thursday, Oct. 29

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTZ, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The returns of the Iowa election come in very slowly, though enough is known to insure the success of the Republicans. In forty-six counties, from which the official vote has been received, LOWE, for Governor, is 2,237 ahead. Complete returns from Minnesota show the election of SIBLEY, Democrat, for Governor, by a majority of 123.

General PILLOW has, after all, been disappointed in his aspirations for a United States Senatorship. Yesterday, as the telegraph informs us, Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Editor of the Washington *Union* during the Pierce Administration, was elected by the Tennessee Legislature to succeed Hon. JOHN BELL in that position, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859.

Orders are to be issued, in accordance with the request of Governor WALKER, for the continuance of the United States military forces in Kansas during the Winter.

The storm of wind and rain, which is still raging as we go to press, has been long-continued and very severe, and its effects, of which we have as yet received but partial reports, must be very serious, both on the sea and on the land. The loss of life and property on the Lakes has been considerable. The Canadian steamer *Reindeer*, the loss of which we have already noticed, was wrecked about eight miles north of Big Point au Sable, and her crew of twenty-one, and two passengers, all save two firemen, perished. She was owned by HOLCOMB & HENDERSON, in Montreal. The schooner *Alwilda* was also wrecked, but her crew were saved. The schooner *L. Whitney* is also reported lost, and the Lake Navigation Co.'s brig was dismasted and sunk at Old Mackinaw. The Telegraph reports that the great amount of rain which has fallen has had the effect entirely to flood the Valley of the Mohawk, and a great destruction of standing crops is the consequence.

The General Produce Markets varied little yesterday. Flour partially declined 5c. ℔ barrel. At the reduced prices there were more purchasers, especially for home use. Wheat was freely offered and bought at uniform rates. Corn was less abundant and in fair request. Mixed Western, 68½c.@69½c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were in slack demand, generally at lower and irregular figures. Coffee was dull and closed languidly; 1,175 bags Rio were sold by auction at 10c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 96,335 pkgs. Sugars were moderately inquired for, and Molasses was neglected, yet prices were essentially unaltered. The freighting business exhibited increasing vigor.

The Hard Times have fallen no easier upon the distillers than upon others. The price of liquors in quantities has fallen, and many establishments that were doing a large business, now have either discharged many of their men, or only keep them upon half time. One curious effect of the cessation of business in the grain distillers, particularly of Brooklyn, is the failure of the supply of swill for thousands of cows,—and consequently the supply by the milk dealers to their customers in New-York of an unusually pure article of milk.

The Secretary of War, who has been visiting our Naval Institutions, Forts and Arsenals, within a few days past, left town yesterday for Springfield, Mass. The unpropitious state of the weather has delayed his intended visit to Fort Schuyler. He will return to the City in the latter part of the week.

The Delegates to the American Nominating Convention met last night at No. 18 Fourth-avenue, at the request of Mr. DAVISON, their nominee for Register, who declined the nomination. A portion of the Convention, opposed to a union with the Republicans, left the meeting in a body. The remainder balloted for a candidate for the office of Register in place of Mr. DAVISON. JAMES H. WELSH received 24 votes on the first ballot, when the whole matter was postponed till Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, when the Convention will again assemble at the same place.

Prof. H. B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered last night, at Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH's Church, an impressive and pertinent sermon in behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West.

A young lad, formerly employed in the Apprentices' Library, No. 479 Broadway, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen about $500 worth of books belonging to the Library. Some of the stolen books embraced the costliest and rarest books of the Library. The boy confessed the theft, and says that he disposed of the larger share of the missing volumes for some $20, to the proprietor of a second-hand bookstore in Nassau-street.

The Police Commissioners were to have met yesterday at 1½ o'clock, but adjourned till to-day at the same hour, in consequence of the illness of General NYE, the Chairman. Rumor has it that Mr. DRAPER has signified his intention of resuming his place in the Board, but Mr. DRAPER himself denies that he has made any communication to the Board on the subject, and for the best of all reasons, viz.: that he has not yet come to a decision.

The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA, the young Cuban, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL was continued yesterday at the Hudson County Court, in the presence of a crowd of interested parties. The evidence included that of the Misses CHARLES, which was much relied on by the Prosecution.

A GRIEVANCE THAT NEEDS ATTENTION.—The Common Council owes it to the public, as well as to STEPHEN H. BRANCH, to put an end to his eternal petitions for the money which he claims at their hands. If it is due him, let it be paid; if not, let that fact be shown and certified once for all. The Board saw fit to appoint a Special Committee to ascertain where Mr. MATSELL was born; and this Committee sent Mr. BRANCH to Europe as a Special Agent to collect testimony on that point. The whole thing may have been a stupid and contemptible farce, as we have very little doubt it was; but that is no reason why poor BRANCH should be made to pay what it cost. If he incurred these expenses under the authority of the Common Council, he should be reimbursed. At all events, we hope some action may be taken which will relieve the public from the necessity of reading forever his lachrymose and melancholy petitions.

Our City Election.

We continue to receive great numbers of communications in regard to the approaching City Election. We beg our correspondents to understand that, if we decline publishing them, it is not for lack of merit in them and still less from any want of interest on our part in the Election of MAYOR and other municipal officers,—but merely because we do not deem the present moment best suited to a profitable discussion of the subject. We are just upon the eve of a *State* Election, which is purely partisan in all its aspects. The City Election does not occur until a month later, and has nothing whatever to do with it. It has no legitimate connection with partisan divisions, and should be kept wholly and entirely apart from them. By discussing both together, they are likely to be confounded in the same canvass. City affairs become involved in the party divisions of the State contest, and the danger is incurred of making the December Election simply a duplicate of the November vote. We should have been very glad if no political party had made any City nominations until after the State canvass is over. The fact that the supporters of Mayor WOOD have alone put him in nomination at this early day, shows their anxiety to identify him and his fortunes with those of the Democratic Party. It is fortunate for the public good that no other party has been unwise enough to imitate their example.

Our Charter Election should be decided purely and exclusively upon its own merits. We need for Mayor, not a Republican, nor an American, nor a Democrat, *as such*,—but an honest, upright, energetic, clear-headed Man,—one who will consult solely the public good in the discharge of the duties of his office. Under the new Charter, the powers of the Mayoralty are very largely increased. The Heads of Departments are no longer elective:—they are all to be filled by the concurrent action of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. In the hands of a good Mayor, this power is wisely vested:—in the hands of a bad one, it augments immensely his powers of mischief. The change certainly renders the choice of Mayor a matter of much greater importance than it has ever been before.

It needs, however, no argument to convince any intelligent observer of events that every interest of the City demands a complete and thorough reform in every department of the City Government. New-York is beyond all doubt the worst governed City in the world. Life and property are less secure; the public welfare is less consulted; peace and order are less preserved; corruption, venality and imbecility have wider sweep and more absolute control in the government of this City, than in any other of equal size in any civilized country on the face of the earth. It is impossible that this state of things should be indefinitely perpetuated. It must end in Reform or Anarchy; and it will require a good deal of active effort to secure the best of these alternatives. And the one thing indispensable to it is the *entire separation of our City Election from party politics*. When the great mass of our citizens are ready to vote for City officers upon the ground of personal character and qualification alone,—without asking, thinking or caring whether they are Democrats, Americans or Republicans, we may hope for a reform in our City Government, *and not till then*.

We must decline, therefore, any active participation in the canvass of municipal affairs, until after the *State* election shall have removed all mere party questions out of the field. We shall then take such action as may seem to us best calculated to promote the public welfare. It is no part of our duty, nor have we any disposition, to dictate or even advise any specific policy or any definite proceedings. The function of an independent public journal, which neither claims nor allows itself to be the organ of any party or of any individual, but seeks to express the intelligent and matured judgment and to consult the welfare of the public at large, is rather to deal with principles and events than to prescribe for parties or individuals the precise things which they are to do. Its influence should be due to the conviction of all parties that it will bestow approval or censure as their conduct may deserve. We shall adhere to this policy in the present instance. We have no candidates, no organizations, no specific movements of any kind to recommend. If there is sufficient public spirit on the part of the great body of our people to redeem our City Government from its present degradation, it will probably create such an organization as will embody its purposes in a distinct and tangible form. Whenever this point shall have been reached, under auspices that encourage confidence and hope of success, we shall gladly contribute to its aid whatever influence this journal may possess.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE FOREIGN MAIL.—The *Atlantic* sailed yesterday, with the mails which ought to have gone on Saturday,—and which could have gone by the *Vanderbilt*, but for the extraordinary action of the Post-Office Department at Washington. We doubt if the history of any country offers a more striking exhibition of inefficiency,—to use no stronger term,—on the part of the Government, in a sudden and critical emergency. We published yesterday morning the official correspondence upon this subject,—but it will bear repetition:

> NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.—It is said that the *Atlantic* has broken her machinery, and will not be able to sail. Mr. VANDERBILT offers to take the mails and deliver them at Liverpool on the same terms as are allowed to the Collins line. The *Vanderbilt* has steam up and is waiting your answer.
>
> ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.
>
> To which the following answer was returned from the Department:
>
> WASHINGTON, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The responsibility of a failure is with Mr. COLLINS and the Navy Department. We have no funds to pay out of.
>
> A. V. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN seems to have not the faintest idea of any *duty* on the part of the Government towards the public in this matter. He regards it exclusively as a personal affair with Mr. COLLINS. *He* is responsible,—not the Government. Mr. BROWN apparently forgets that the responsibility of Mr. COLLINS is *to the Government*,—and that the Government *is* responsible to the public for the proper performance of a duty which it has undertaken to discharge. If New-York should happen to be bombarded bye-and-bye, and application should be made to the Government for aid, we should probably be told that Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, with whom the Government might happen to have a contract for bomb-shells or cannon, was the party "responsible" for a failure.

The wrong is aggravated by the apology offered for it. The Government has in its hands the power of holding Mr. COLLINS to his responsibility in the premises, and the public have not. If he is responsible, his payment might have been withheld. There was no possibility that the Government could lose anything by it, except in consequence of its own negligence. And so far as the public and the merchants, whose letters are kept back three days to their certain injury and possible ruin, are concerned, it is sheer mockery to tell them that Mr. COLLINS, and not the Government, is responsible.

Under Mr. BROWN's definition of its functions, our Government is very much like our Banks, exceedingly ornamental when nobody needs them, but utterly useless the moment their aid is required.

The Hard Things that will be Said of us Abroad.

We suppose that our people will have to prepare for sundry reproofs and other hard things from their *late* friends in Europe. Some of the passengers by the recently arrived steamers intimate that British and Continental indignation is already being bottled up in regard to the American panic, and the market of which European industry is to be deprived thereby. The Cubans and Chinese will probably follow in the same spirit. Default on the purchases actually made of these people is to be treated only as a scandal; the greater offence being the inability of the country *to continue the market*.

To this we have to say, and in good season, softly, kind friends; *who* began this trouble? True, in this untoward panic mercantile credit has been demoralized, but by no fault peculiar to the people of this country. They have consumed the foreign goods sent hither for sale, only to the extent of their ability to pay for them. It must not be forgotten that the Bonded Warehouse was crowded through the Summer with British and Continental goods and Cuba sugars, and at the end of our financial year we found three hundred and thirty-three millions charged against the country for consumption, as against two hundred and ninety-eight millions the previous year. But this excess was not consumed—has not yet been consumed—will not be consumed, except at a heavy loss to the foreign importing agents who thrust the goods and sugars upon us before they were wanted. The actual consumption, instead of thirty-five millions in excess, was really behind that of last year; four millions less at this port alone. Nevertheless, the account for the year was fairly balanced, to the full extent charged, if the Treasury record is true; and, if it is not, the fault of undervaluation, and the sin of smuggling, is not at the American door. Sixty millions California gold went out to square the apparent balance. One-third of this sum, or twenty millions, was taken from us in the months of May and June, to pay for sugars not then consumed, and to anticipate goods not then entered for consumption, but quietly waiting the new Tariff in the Bonded Warehouse. It is notorious that the Cuba speculation was financiered through New-York; the Havana *kites* discounted here, and the money hastened in gold to England.

The mercantile discredit which these foreigners now deplore rests more upon the overstock of goods, with which the importers and jobbers were overtaken in August by the panic, and upon the accumulation of high-priced sugars and other merchandise in bond, which the people were not prepared to consume, than upon the bankruptcy or dishonesty of the merchants and consumers in the South and West. True, collections from these quarters have been delayed by the embarrassment in the exchanges and the consequent stagnation in the produce markets, but there is not sufficient evidence yet apparent that the country will not, in the main, pay up for all that has been consumed nearly as well as in any previous season. The proof elicited, through the showing on a number of the great failures here and in Philadelphia, is, that the outstanding debt against the interior not only constitutes relatively the best part of the suspended estates, but the least share of their unavailables. The goods in store or in bond, and speculations outside, *which were fostered by lavish foreign credits*, have been the chief source of trouble. The amount of foreign goods in bond in this City alone, at the present time, is about thirty-five millions of dollars.

As touching these foreign credits a word or two will come in just here, not inappropriately. Against the liberality with which they have been employed it may not become our people to rail, but it is quite as well to let our late friends on the other side know, that the nature of the operation is pretty well understood, as to have them suppose that we, and not their own importing agents, and merchant bankers, and provincial banks, are responsible for most of the embarrassments which have grown out of it. The bills employed have been *credits* in fact, as well as name. They assume the shape of foreign *capital* for the first time now, when the money to carry on the seductive, but hazardous machinery can no longer be had on this side. That it is likely to be a somewhat permanent as well as inconvenient investment, we all deplore, but the commissions heretofore harvested, and, for a series of years, with little interruption or loss, through the process of employing American staples one-half the year and American gold the other half, to cover these credits every 60 days, must, in part, at least, be taken in recompense. The resulting losses should not be wholly charged to the "brazen dishonesty of Yankeedoodledom," but entered to the account of a too sanguine reliance upon the elasticity of the system. This, like the facile practice of selling single-name paper, through the discount brokers, has crowded the market with European goods in advance of its actual wants for consumption, stimulated speculation in the products of the Indies, made jobbers in factories, in railways and in real estate of the importing merchants, many of them foreigners, and brought upon all parties concerned a large number of individual suspensions of payment, the most striking developments of which are the immense sums total to which single firms have been trusted by their bankers. Surely the whole responsibility for this cannot be said to rest on this country, any more than upon our European cousins, who granted such facilities, and who are now perhaps disposed to abuse our whole people, in mass, as a few of our merchants have unfortunately abused their credits.

Defaulting Farmers.

The Farmer of the popular imagination is a man possessed not only of all the sturdy virtues which ennoble humanity, but also of all the solid elements of wealth which make a nation prosperous. The farm is regarded as the chief prop of society and the backbone of the country. The rural districts are supposed to be regions of eternal abundance, innocence, and quiet. The merchant, the mechanic, the sailor, the lawyer, the speculator and the student, all lighten their labors and console themselves in their struggles, with the hope, that one of these days, when their fierce fight for fortune is over, they will renounce the vanities and trials of a city and retire to the country to lead the life of an independent farmer. A farm is the goal of most men's ambition; and a farmer is the ideal of an upright man living healthily by his honest labor. A close approach to the cultivator of our fields shows him to be possessed of some human foibles and not wholly free from sublunary annoyances. Incredible as the thing may sound to the ears of the world, we believe it is undeniable that there are even defaulting farmers. All the failures do not occur in the city, and, though the money columns of our dailies do not publish the names of insolvent farmers, there are some of them who do not and will not pay their debts.

The Western papers are filled with complaints against the farmers, who, it is alleged, refuse to sell their grain, because they think they are entitled to better prices, and refuse to pay the country storekeeper, though abundantly able to do so, and don't care if he fails; and the jobber in New-York and the importer also fail in consequence. The farmer having his crib well filled, his barns full of fodder and the products of his orchards gathered in, can afford to wait for higher prices, and gives himself no thought about the country storekeeper to whom he is in debt. These independent farmers, it seems, are very abundant in the State of Michigan where the law is very favorable to them and calculated to encourage a feeling of indifference and contempt for creditors generally. The law in that State exempts from attachment for debt a farmer's homestead, his land to the extent of forty acres, his cattle, tools, household furniture and library. He is, therefore, in a perfectly secure position, and his house, in the very broadest sense, is his castle, which even the law cannot touch. Some of the other Western States are almost as liberal in their protection of the farmers.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* makes a solemn appeal to the farmers, and urges them in most impressive language to pay up, so that the country store-keepers can keep their engagements with their New-York creditors. "Farmers, as a general thing," says the *Advertiser*, "do not realize the mortification of going to protest." Of course they don't. Going to protest is, with a merchant, simply going to execution. "Many think," continues the *Advertiser*, "if they pay at the end of an execution which has been stayed twelve or eighteen months, that they are tolerably prompt; but, in the meantime, though the debtor is easy, the creditor is compelled to fail."

This is a very bad account to furnish of the want of good faith on the part of the farmers; they ought not to permit themselves to suffer under such imputations upon their morals. They will suffer sadly in reputation by such discreditable stories being told about them. They should shell out their corn, let their wheat go at the market prices, and pay up. There are similar complaints against the farmers in a good many of our Western exchanges. It is stated that some of the merchants in Detroit offer to allow the farmers, in settlement of old debts, fifteen cents a bushel for wheat above the market price, as an inducement to them to part with their wheat. But our Cincinnatuses at the West are not to be bamboozled by such liberal offers. They will hold on for higher prices. The farmers across the Lake in Wisconsin are very much like those in the Peninsula State. The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says:

> "The prospect for a considerable rise in the price of wheat is very slim, and it is more likely to go lower than higher. As a matter of economy, then, the farmer should sell at present prices, rather than run the risk of a future market.
>
> But this is not all. As a matter of justice and common honesty, they should sell their crop and pay their debts. And it is their neglect to do this, which is the main cause of the money pressure in Wisconsin. The city merchant cannot pay his debts in New-York or Boston, because the country merchant cannot pay him; and the country merchant cannot pay because the farmers, many of them, are indebted to him for one, two, and in some cases even for three years' purchases. And here is the root of the whole evil. The integrity of the farmers, and their determination to pay their just debts, at whatever sacrifice, is the only thing now wanted to restore confidence and ease to the money pressure. And it is the imperative duty of those owing debts to sell their crops and liquidate them."

In Illinois and Missouri precisely the same complaints are made against the farmers, who appear to be imbued more with the feelings of a Nero than a Cincinnatus. They resolutely hold on to their grain, and laugh at the calamities of the commercial community, while their own granaries are full to bursting. The farmer is no longer the honest-hearted single-minded yeoman whose chief delight is to fulfill his duty to his country, and after having gathered in the rich harvest of his fields rejoices in the good it will do when it is distributed among his fellow creatures. If the Western newspapers tell the truth about the Western farmer, he has no more nobleness of soul than a Wall-street stock-gambler, or a Chatham-street Jew.

BANKS AND BANKING.—The Philadelphia *Press*, commenting upon the suggestion that the present financial difficulties show the necessity of a national Bank, says:

> "The only effect of this movement in favor of reviving a mammoth bank will be to direct the people's attention to such an alteration of the Federal Constitution as will remove this whole business of making a currency from the States, leaving the business of banking free, precisely as every other branch of trade is free."

One thing is clear;—if the several States are to retain the power of making a currency, there should be some means provided of making it uniform. The idea of having thirty or forty separate currencies for one country is absurd,—and its practical inconveniences are quite equal to its theoretical unsoundness.

The Kansas Election.

The telegraph announces that the declared intention of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON to reject the returns of the votes from Oxford, in Johnson County, and thus defeat the fraud which was there attempted, has "created an intense excitement among the Pro-Slavery men" in Kansas. Such an excitement can only injure those who are unfortunate enough to experience it. It will not be shared beyond the limits of their own bosoms. We do not believe that even the most violent champions of Slavery at the South will venture to complain of the action of the Governor and Secretary in this instance. It is perhaps natural that the authors of the intended fraud should feel greatly chagrined at its defeat:—but those on whose behalf and for whose benefit they professed to be acting will scarcely assume the responsibility of the proceeding by any open sympathy with their complaints.

We are sincerely rejoiced at this prompt action on the part of the Governor, not merely on account of its effect upon the political character of the Territory, but because it vindicates the confidence we have expressed in his purpose to secure for the inhabitants a full and free expression of their will at the ballot-box. It is true, as his opponents say, that he has simply done his duty, and that the case was so plain that he could not have acted otherwise without dishonor;—but it is also true that they predicted in advance that he would *not* do his duty, simple as it was,—and denounced those who professed any degree of reliance upon his self-respect. The event certainly disappoints,—though we trust it will no displease,—that zealous and noisy portion of the advocates of Freedom for Kansas, who have insisted from the outset that Governor WALKER was in the active service of the Border Ruffians, and that none but fools and traitors would expect anything like fair-play or justice at his hands.

The rejection of these fraudulent votes secures the peace of Kansas, removes it as a disturbing element from the field of national politics and commits the Government of the Territory to the control of its inhabitants. The alleged excitement of the Pro-Slavery men will be short-lived, and is not in the slightest danger of spreading. The people of the South have too much sense, and too much self-respect, to think for a moment of resting their cause upon so barefaced and bungling an attempt at fraud as this Oxford election return; and they will very speedily acquiesce in what they have no power to prevent, and no right to regret. The people of Kansas will be permitted, we are confident, hereafter to take care of their own affairs.

The telegraph blindly announces that a protest has been made by the inhabitants of Lecompton against the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention. By what class of the people, in what interest or upon what grounds this protest is prepared, we are not informed. We presume, however, that it is a Free-State movement; if not, the Free-State men would do well to join and aid it to the extent of their ability. The result of the recent election affords a very good and substantial reason why that Convention should not reassemble. It proves conclusively that the Convention does not represent the People of Kansas, and has no right to pretend to act on their behalf or speak in their name. It renders it certain, moreover, that any Constitution which it may frame would be rejected by the people, if submitted to them, or rejected by Congress if taken thither;—and even if the State should be admitted under it, it would instantly be repudiated by the newly-elected Legislature which meets in January. No possible good, therefore, could result from the reassembling of the Convention; and we should be glad to see both parties unite in protesting against it as needless.

Another Plan for the Unemployed.

In an editorial of the 26th inst. you make a statement which may well be repeated, for it should reach and move every thoughtful mind. It is that

> "On the 19th of October our reporters ascertained that between *six and seven thousand girls* had, up to that date, been thrown out of work in this City. Appalling as this statement was, it will doubtless fall short of the actual truth at that time, and it may be safely assumed that more than *ten thousand* of this class are now absolutely destitute of all means of support, except such scanty savings as the more provident of their number may have accumulated, and such insignificant advances as they may be able to wring, at ruinous rates, from the reluctant pawnbrokers. These resources must, of course, be very soon exhausted by those who can command them, and it is perfectly plain that, if something cannot be effectually and speedily done to reopen the channels of honest industry to these victims of the 'panic,' they must begin to contribute largely to the rising tide of misery and of crime which menaces the Metropolis."

The emergency calls for the prompt execution of every plan that can be devised to avert all that may be averted of the coming trouble. The removal of the unemployed labor of the City to the country is a good undertaking, and may save much suffering. But the season is advanced, and such a migration will take only a small portion of the multitudes that need relief. Let all good and efficient methods be tried at once. Here is one that would provide *Winter homes* for many, perhaps some thousands, *here in the City*. Let these young women apply through the intelligence offices for places as seamstresses, laundresses, or as supernumeraries in any capacity, at a very low rate of wages—four, three, or even two dollars per month. A *home* is what they want more than wages. A home secures everything, the want of which dismays the homeless—rent, fuel, lights, food and safety. A *home* will be worth working for this winter. On the other hand, very many families would, from mingled motives of convenience and benevolence, even in these hard times, take an additional domestic into their houses. To them the addition of one to the household would be little felt. With some it would be regarded as a measure of actual economy. To pay for their family sewing in a slight increase of the daily provision would seem a profitable arrangement. What is paid in shelter and warmth and light, is already provided, and so costs nothing. To those who thus may share them, they will be everything—refuge, comfort, independence.

This plan might be put in operation at once by the unemployed through the Intelligence Offices, and might be promptly made known through advertisements, stating the prices at which persons might be employed for the Winter, when taken in addition to the ordinary establishment. The charge for this should be as small as possible, one-half or one-quarter the usual price, and nothing unless a place is obtained.

A special agency, under the advice of an association of benevolent women, would have its safeguards and advantages.

In the abodes of comfort in this City the rooms will be vacant, the fires and lights will be turned, that might save thousands from days and nights of want and woe. Shall the good they might do be lost?

CARITAS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following table gives the aggregate result of the late election for Governor in Pennsylvania, as compared with the Presidential vote in November:

PRESIDENT, 1856.		GOVERNOR, 1857.	
Buchanan, D	230,500	Packer, D	188,890
Fremont, R	147,447	Wilmot, R	146,147
Fillmore, A	82,229	Hazlehurst, A	28,160
Total vote	460,176	Total vote	363,197

Decrease in the Democrat vote	41,610
Decrease in the Republican vote	1,300
Decrease in the American vote	54,069
Decrease in the total vote	96,979

CHEAP FERRIAGE.—The question of ferriage seems to command the general attention of all political parties in Brooklyn. All the candidates for the Legislature have been catechised on [illegible] subject, and are pretty unanimously in favor [illegible] compelling a reduction of the rates to one [illegible]

Concert.

Madame DE BIENVILLE, an American lady [illegible] has acquired a musical education and a husband [illegible] France, gave an entertainment last evening at [illegible] WORTH's Rooms. Madame BIENVILLE is a proficient on the piano-forte, which she has studied in the [illegible] servatories of Paris and Marseilles. She is [illegible] than an ordinary player and from natural taste [illegible] enthusiasm inclines to the classical in art. Her [illegible] cution is forcible, and clean, and her perception [illegible] musical thought keen and elegant. With much [illegible] mechanical ability than the majority of pianists, [illegible] has also much larger allowance of brains. Madame [illegible] BIENVILLE is emphatically a sensible, solid performer, and as such deserves a career in the profession she has chosen.

The Chess Congress.

The contest for the prizes offered by the Chess Congress to the best players is at present in the following condition. In the Grand Tournament [illegible] players are reduced to four, all of whom are [illegible] of prizes. They have been drawn as follows: 1. Mr. MORPHY against Mr. LICHTENHEIN. 2. Mr. P[illegible] against Mr. RAPHAEL.

The winners in these two sets will play [illegible] first and second prizes, and the losers for the [illegible] and fourth prizes. Mr. MORPHY has already [illegible] Mr. LICHTENHEIN. The match between Mr. P[illegible] and Mr. RAPHAEL is still in progress.

In the Minor Tournament they are pitted [illegible] 1. Mr. HORNER against Mr. SEEBACH. 2. Mr. So[illegible] against Mr. MANTIN. Mr. HORNER has won [illegible] games, Mr. SEEBACH one; Mr. SOLOMON two, and MANTIN none. In the Grand Tournament, [illegible] section, the winner of the five games will receive [illegible] highest prize. As soon as the award is made [illegible] Congress will adjourn.

AN EXAMPLE OF CHARITY WORTHY OF I[illegible]TION.—The following note, inclosing *ten dollars*, [illegible] sent, in response to the appeal of the Secretary [illegible] the Children's Aid Society, for aid in carrying [illegible] effect a plan for sending poor girls, out of employment in this City, to the West:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. [illegible]

SIR: Your appeal for the relief of poor industrious girls in the City has touched my heart, and I [illegible] concluded to wear the old cloak I have worn [illegible] Winters, and to send nearly as much as a new [illegible] would have cost, for their relief. And it may be [illegible] these girls to know that the lady who sends [illegible] mite is not afraid nor ashamed to appear among [illegible] wealthy friends with an old-fashioned, well-worn cloak, although they will not know it is done for charity's sweet sake, and may possibly think her a little odd.

MERCY.

American Nominating Convention—Withdrawal of Mr. Davison, Candidate [illegible] Register.

The Delegates to the Convention of the American Party, for the nomination of Recorder, Reg[illegible] and Governor of the Almshouse, met last night [illegible] No. 18 Fourth-avenue, at 7½ P. M., with ISA[illegible] OLIVER in the chair.

The Chairman stated that a resolution had [illegible] previously passed that none except the Delegates should be permitted to be present at the meetings [illegible] the Convention. If any outsiders were present [illegible] hoped they would leave without further notice. [illegible] object of the meeting was to take into consideration a communication which Mr. DAVISON, the nominee [illegible] the American Party for the office of Register, would make to them. Mr. DAVISON had requested him [illegible] writing to call this meeting for the purpose.

A motion was made and carried that vacancies [illegible] the Delegations of each Ward be filled by Delegates present from each, by the selection of Americans [illegible] their own Ward, if there were any present; if [illegible] of those from other Wards, and if necessary that [illegible] Delegates present cast the entire vote themselves. The names of the Delegates from each Ward were called.

GILBERT C. DEAN, of the Thirteenth Ward, moved that Mr. DAVISON be asked to come into the room and state why he had procured the meeting to be called.

The motion was carried, and Mr. DAVISON entered the room amid great applause. He said he was happy to have this opportunity of meeting his brethren, although he was sorry for the occasion. The fusion Convention had recommended that his (DAVISON's) nomination be withdrawn. He was an American, and the interests of the party were dear to him. [illegible] was ready to submit to the action of this Convention upon that recommendation. If the Republican [illegible] American parties ran separate tickets for City [illegible] County offices, it was conceded that neither would obtain a triumph. He was in the hands of the Convention.

Mr. DEAN inquired whether he would consider himself the regular nominee of the American Party if the fusion nomination was repudiated.

Mr. DAVISON said he would consider it his duty to the party to decline in such a case.

Mr. RIKER offered a motion that Mr. DAVISON's declination be accepted. Mr. DAVISON had been placed in an embarrassing position. If a separate nominee were run, Mr. DAVISON would be the only one he would vote for. He did not feel that, by his own action, he (the speaker) was bound to support Judge WELSH, if the Americans ran a separate candidate; in that case, Mr. DAVISON was his first choice.

After considerable further debate the resignation of Mr. DAVISON was accepted.

Dr. WITHERELL then presented the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That JAMES H. WELSH be, and is hereby declared the candidate of the American Party for the office of Register.
>
> *Resolved*, That in the nomination of Mr. WELSH, we entirely repudiate the action of the bogus or self-constituted Convention which assembled Monday evening, Oct. 26, at No. 18 Fourth-avenue.

The resolutions gave rise to a good deal of debate, and were finally withdrawn.

It was moved and carried that the Convention ballot for a nominee for the office of Register, in place of Mr. DAVISON.

Mr. STANSBURY moved that the Convention adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M. It was lost. A motion to adjourn till Thursday at 7½ P. M. was also lost. A motion to adjourn *sine die* was lost.

Mr. STILES then stated that if any one not an American was nominated he would withdraw.

Mr. STANSBURY arose to make a speech. He was ruled out of order. That portion of the Convention opposed to fusion then left the room in a body. Many of them afterwards returned, but took no part in the proceedings.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Eighth Ward, nominated JAS. H. WELSH for Register. The balloting was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

	Votes.		Votes.
For Jas. H. Welsh	24	For —— Brown	1
For Jas. W. Barker	4	For Isaac J. Oliver	1

The Chairman said unless there were 34 votes [illegible] he thought the Councils would not be satisfied. [illegible] thought it would be better to adjourn to some time when there might be a larger attendance.

The Convention finally adjourned to meet on Thursday evening at 7 P. M., at the same place.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A meeting of some of the leading men of the American and Republican parties of Westchester County was held yesterday [illegible] this City, at the Girard House, for the purpose of forming a union upon local officers. A Committee of four was appointed by the meeting to report the [illegible] of such action. The said Committee reported unanimously in favor of a Union upon the Senator [illegible] County Officers. The report was adopted, and a meeting will early be held at Tarrytown, for the purpose of submitting it to the people for their ratification.

CAUTION.—We understand that a person, representing himself as authorized by the New-York Typographical Union, has been collecting money from benevolent citizens, ostensibly for the relief of printers out of employment. No person is, or ever has been, authorized by that body to collect money for any purpose whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

A NEW PUNISHMENT FOR SEPOYS.—In *Notes and Queries* Mr. R. G. POTE makes the following singular suggestion for the punishment of the revolted sepoys: "In its sternest decree and severest execution revenge itself may be bitterest glutted, as to this world and the next, without infringing on the claims of humanity and civilization. Let the swine, that is the source of the crime, be also the instrument of the punishment, and scorn and slaughter shall alike exult in the expiation, when superstition infuses its own scorpion venom into the sting of suicidal doom. Fortunately for human nature, in every sense the keenest agony can be inflicted without the physical tortures from which eye and spirit shrink and the ludiculous may relieve the terrible in a just and righteous retribution. Beleaguer their cities with cordons of boars; let them march from the sally ports over pigs'-feet and cow-heels; charge their cavalry with herds of the wild hog; let gun and howitzer throw comminuted pork to clear out their batteries and paralyze their battalions; spare woman, for her influence is universal, even on the untaught gallantry of the conquering soldier; but let infants be carefully cradled in cow-hides and tenderly nourished on the fattening pap of the sow; anoint the limbs of saintly fakir and yoguee with the unctuous fat of swine; scourge high-caste Brahmin and Cshatrya and ferociously aspiring Mahomedan with thongs of brawn; feed their hunger with chines; let the Mussulman observe Christmas for once on the deviled legs of his *favorite* Turkey,—we cannot spare him the whole of the hind-quarter; and should the resolute Hindoo prefer starving to death in the unprofaned odor of sanctity, combine this with the flavor of broiling bacon. For NENA SAHIB, proclaim that his ashes, if burned, shall be gathered into a stye; that his hardened carcase, found living or dead, shall be carefully larded, to soften it; and that droves of the famishing hog shall bear the consecrated relics in their bosoms as they rove, henceforth and for ever, over the site of the leveled Bittoor; you will thus have the fiercest and most effective revenge."

THE COCOA ISLANDS.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following description of the Cocoa islands which the English have lately taken possession of: "The principal island is called by the natives Neoubonlabou, the group being situated in Eastern Polynesia. The island just mentioned was discovered in 1616 by SCHOUTEN, a celebrated Dutch navigator, who took possession of it in the name of his Government, and that circumstance has led to the protest against the English occupation lately made by the Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the group belonging, he declares, to Holland. The isles are seven in number, the largest being about seven miles long, by as many broad. They produce a considerable number of trees, the fig tree being the most abundant, and the cocoa, from which they take their name, being only second in rank. Three only of the isles are inhabited, and the natives are exceedingly indolent, and, consequently, poor. One of the group, the fourth in size, is called Alligator Island, from the vast number of these animals found there. The isles nearest to these islands are the Solomon, New-Guinea, New-Britain and New-Ireland."

HORTICULTURAL DISCOVERY.—In a late number of the *Emporio Italiano* we find a description of the discovery of a new process by an Italian florist in Aricia, by which it is asserted that delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous. In order to attain this object the roots are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses, the discoverer has been enabled to give to the Rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to secure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the repuired essence, then dried in he shade, and shortly afterwards are sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant.

OUR LANGUAGE.—The Dublin *University Magazine* says: Dictionary English is something very different not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as 10,000 words could be collected. Of the 40,000 words there are certainly many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions. We should any of us be surprised to find, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say either with our lips or even with the pen. Our common literary English probably hardly extends to 10,000 words, our common spoken English hardly to 5,000.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND WALKER.—We read in the London *Press*:—"The so-called 'Monroe' doctrine is still the pet doctrine of the Yankees. And the Supreme Government is treated with contemptuous disregard whenever it interferes with a popular crotchet. Independently of which, it is not a settled question that WALKER and his followers are the ruffians which they are often represented to be. Some persons, whose opinions deserve respect, have held that the period of his domination in Central America was one of comparative law and tranquillity. It certainly could not be much worse than the period which preceded it. But, however these things may be, we should ourselves be very sorry to see WALKER reestablished there. It must infallibly lead to embroilment with this country, and bring on, perhaps, a premature arrangement of a question not yet ripe for settlement."

One of the most horrible of the deaths at Cawnpore was that of Lieut. SANDERS, of H. M. 84th Foot. Having been brought before the Rajah NENA SAHIB, he pulled out his revolver, shot dead five of the guard, and missed the Rajah with the sixth round. *Then they crucified him to the ground; the whole of the cavalry charged past him, and every one of them had a cut at him; he was cut to pieces by the whole of them.* A correspondent says: "It would strike terror into the heart of the devil himself to go into that house where 230 poor women and children were put to death in the most cruel manner by them: *the whole of their clothing was torn to pieces by them, even the hairs of the head pulled out by the root, the heads and bodies hacked and mangled to atoms.*"

Mr. MACGREGOR LAIRD, who is extensively engaged in the African trade, has, at the request of Lord PALMERSTON, forwarded to the Manchester Commercial Association four garments manufactured wholly by Africans from the native cotton. The garments come from Kano, an important town of Sudan, the emporium of the kingdom of Haussa, lat. 12° N., long. 9° 20′ E. The cotton fabric is somewhat coarse, but very soft, and it is woven in breadths of only 2½ inches or 3 inches. Three of them are of striped material—red and white, red with thin lines of black and white, (very much resembling some of the common Scotch table covers,) and two shades of blue; and the fourth has a kind of gray, tweed-like look. The dyes are strong and apparently very good.

The *Journal de Francfort* gives an account of the escape of a man from the prison at Hamburg. He had been arrested on board a steamer about to start for England, as he was found not to have a regular passport, and he displayed such violence that handcuffs were placed on him. On reaching the prison they were removed, and the moment he had his hands free, he drew a poignard and stabbed the turnkey. Another turnkey, who came in at the moment, was also knocked down and stabbed, as was the secretary of the prison, who came to their assistance. The man then jumped through the window and escaped, and has not since been heard of.

A post-horse master of Lower Austria, who died in 1757, left a closed box, which he requested might remain in the family, and not be opened for a hundred years. In order to secure compliance with his wishes, he stated expressly in his will that the contents of the box were of no value, but would be regarded as curiosities in a century. A short time since the box was opened, and it was found to contain a lady's bonnet, a purse, some playbills, placards, and engravings, some coins, a tinder-box, and other objects in use a century ago.

A curious accident occurred recently at Bassens (Gironde.) Two men of the name of BOURDEILLE, father and son, were at work filling a vat with new wine, when the son got into the vat in order to stir up the contents, and suddenly exclaimed, "I am suffocating!" The father sprang into the vat to rescue his son, when he also was overpowered by the vapor issuing from the fermenting liquid, and had barely power to cry for assistance. On help arriving the two men were taken from the vat; the father still breathed, and eventually recovered, but the son was dead.

NENA SAHIB is, it seems, a descendant of TIPPOO SAHIB. He succeeded to an estate of four millions of money.

STEALING BOOKS FROM A LIBRARY.—A few weeks since it was discovered that a number of valuable books belonging to the Apprentices' Library, No. 479 Broadway, were missing. The suspicion of the Librarian fell upon a young lad formerly employed in the Library, who had been dismissed. It was ascertained that the boy was engaged in the steward's department of the steamer *Baltic*, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, on the arrival of the steamer at this port. Officer MCDOUGAL, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, in whose hands the warrant was placed, succeeded in arresting the boy yesterday. He at first denied the robbery, but finally confessed it. He says he sold the books to Mr. BRADBURN, who keeps a second-hand bookstore at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets. He confesses to having stolen about 100 books altogether, and charges that Mr. BRADBURN used to tell him what books to get. Among the books stolen was a valuable copy of HOGARTH'S works, and an early and rare edition of Capt. COOK'S voyages, in six volumes. The value of the stolen books is about $500. Some forty volumes were found on BRADBURN'S shelves, and restored to the Library. An examination into the case is to take place to-day.

INCREASE OF POPULATION — GERMANS EMIGRATING.—Germany is coming to America, notwithstanding the "Hard Times." The Hamburg emigrant houses have been overflowing for some time past, each ship that left the port bringing as many as she could take. The *Borussia* brought 461 persons yesterday, the *Guttenberg* has 275 passengers on board, and the *Ocean Home* nearly 200, all bound for this port. The majority of these emigrants are from the Provinces of Mecklenburg and Pommen, and are not without means, many of them having thalers enough to purchase neat little farms out West.

A LARGE VOCAL ORGAN.—At the New-York Medical College, Monday, Prof. CARNOCHAN, at the close of his surgical lecture, exhibited to the class the larynx, taken by Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE from the throat of the Broadway chestnut man, whose death was recently mentioned in the TIMES. The cricoid cartilage, which is the base of the larynx, has a superior diameter of over two inches, and the superior cartilage was in proportion. The length of the vocal ligaments is one and three-quarter inches. As a result of this enormous size, the chestnut man was capable of giving a note one-fifth lower than an ordinary base voice.

The Fort Snelling Property.

C. B. HARRISON, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., said to be well acquainted with the value of property in the Northwest, has furnished the *North Carolina Standard* the following facts in relation to the Fort Snelling Reservation:

I shall not attempt a justification of the Secretary of War or his agents, as I presume they are competent to their own defence, but have no hesitation in giving you my estimate of the value of that property, as derived from personal observation of the reservation itself, and from a tolerable acquaintance with the surrounding country. It is evident the property can have only an agricultural or a commercial value; that is, it must be estimated in proportion to its capacity for production, or according to the probability of its becoming a great commercial mart. The reservation formerly contained 32,000 acres, occupying the angle formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, and embracing the present site of Minneapolis. About four years ago the necessity of this part of the tract, for the purposes of trade, became so great that the Department put into market 24,000 acres in its usual manner of allowing the right of preemption. I believe they obtained the minimum price of $1 25 per acre only for that portion of the tract on which the city of Minneapolis is located, which numbers already 3,500 inhabitant, and is rapidly growing. This sale left 8,000 acres. The quality of the soil is a coarse sandy prairie, slightly impregnated with lime, and though productive in the staples peculiar to that high latitude, are not so rich nor so lasting as the lands of Iowa or the heavier soils of Illinois. Belonging to the *drift formation* of geologists, (see *Owen's Geology of the Northwest*,) they are destitute of clay as a subsoil, and it is not thought they will last longer than twenty years, even under the moderate culture which their staples require. I have seen similar soils exhausted in five years in Alabama, when subjected to the cultivation of cotton and corn. Lying within three miles of St. Paul, and six miles from Minneapolis and St. Anthony cities, they will rank higher for farming purposes than their intrinsic value, as compared with many sections of Minnesota, would otherwise warrant. Within thirty or forty miles of the reservation lands equally as good can yet be preempted. Second-hand tracts were offered to me at from $5 to $10 in the immediate vicinity, according to improvements. Besides, as soon as the several railroad companies shall have made their selections, the alternate sections along their entire course will be subject to entry at $2 50.

Assuming these facts as correct data, I valued the Fort Snelling land at $7 50 per acre, which valuation (allowing $30,000 for the improvements) will make up the sum of $90,000, the amount which the Secretary and his agents are said to have obtained. I would not now value them so high, and I do not believe the investment will pay the purchasers as good profits as the same amount would pay in other property in the neighborhood. But it is alleged that, being situated at the confluence of the two rivers, it is the point at which St. Paul should have been. In my judgment, this is of no consequence. First, Mendota, the oldest town in Minnesota, which commands the confluence of the two rivers, as well as Fort Snelling, was not a part of the reservation, and has a common harbor with the fort. The truth being that there is no harbor at or within three miles of the junction of the two rivers, comparable to that at St. Paul, which fact determined the point in favor of the latter city.

The Minnesota River is characterized by the same physical disadvantages, as to navigation, as the great Missouri. Narrow, tortuous in its course, with caving banks and shifting sandbars, it affords the most uncertain and dangerous navigation of all the Western rivers. But if the navigation were ever so good and safe, all observation shows that it is not immediately at the confluence of rivers that large cities are apt to spring up. The *great* city of St. Louis is several miles below the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, while the *little* town of Alton commands the confluence. Keokuck is several miles *above* the junction of the Des Moines with the Mississippi. Omaha City, several miles *above* the mouth of the Platte; and lastly, Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and great Mississippi, and the southern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, cannot be blown into a large mart, by the repeated efforts of English capitalists.

The last Congress donated lands to six lines of railroad, all diverging from Minneapolis and St. Anthony, two of which pass, one a few miles to the East, the other a few miles to the West, while a third from St. Paul passes south of Fort Snelling, thus leaving it an isolated point within a triangle of railroads, which from their location, as well as direction, forbid Fort Snelling from entering the lists of competition with either St. Paul, with its vast trade and enterprise, or the cities around the Falls, commanding, as the latter do, the head of lower and the foot of upper navigation.

A knowledge of the success with which combinations at the public sales of Government property have heretofore been effected, might enable me to offer a reason why the agents elected to sell privately; but as that affects the personal conduct of the agents themselves, I presume they are competent to their own justification.

An investigation of this transaction, at the next session of Congress, has been threatened. Let it come. The Administration will have nothing to fear. and the Secretary of War will have given the country another example of the integrity and sagacity which ought ever to characterize an American statesman.

C. B. HARRISON.

BOLD FORGERIES AT WESTCHESTER.—This community was thrown into a high state of excitement on Monday morning of last week, by certain of our citizens finding themselves the victims of a series of bold and impudent forgeries, perpetrated by C. M. LAYMAN, somewhat celebrated recently as one of the constables concerned in the attempt to arrest WM. BAUGH, of West Pikeland, and which it will be remembered terminated in the killing of BAUGH. LAYMAN has resided in Westchester for many years, following the business of a teamster, and doing a large amount of hauling. He has for some time been hard pressed for money, and pushed his credit wherever it would go. Recently a writ was issued against him by the Sheriff, and this brought his financial affairs to a crisis. His brother-in-law, GEORGE BUGLESS, a man of some property, residing a short distance from Westchester, had been in the habit of indorsing his notes occasionally, and recently a note was presented to him for payment which he did not recollect to have indorsed, and after careful scrutiny his name was found to be a forgery. The effort was to keep the matter quiet, but LAYMAN took the alarm, and went to the livery stable of Mr. SAMUEL GUSS, hired a horse and wagon, and was missing. His absence was not noticed particularly until he had time to get a considerable start. When it was ascertained that he was gone and the forgery leaked out, a general examination took place, and a very large quantity of the forged paper was found in the hands of our citizens, some say to the amount of $5,000. Several notes that had genuine indorsements he had altered the amounts, making them, of course, much larger. The only names forged that we have heard of were those of Mr. BUGLESS and LEVI A. GREEN. These notes in a few cases were heavily shaved, but for the most part they were cashed by individuals whose only object was to befriend the scoundrel. The whole affair came upon the victims so unexpectedly that they were at first more engaged in ascertaining the extent of the swindle than to take any steps to have LAYMAN arrested. When too late, we fear, telegraphic dispatches were sent abroad, but, as yet, no tidings have been heard of the forger, except that, on Friday last, Mr. GUSS found his wagon and horse at Parkesburg, in this county, where LAYMAN had got in the cars a few days before, saying he would return on the next day. He is a widower, having lost his wife not long since, but we learn he came to Parkesburg and left there in company with a female who is known here as a single woman.—*Westchester Republican.*

Candidates of the Different Parties for the November Election.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
Sec. of State	A. H. Clapp.	G. J. Tucker.	J. C. Putnam.
Comptroller	R. Denniston.	S. E. Church.	N. S. Benton.
Treasurer	J. T. Hogeboom.	I. V. V'derpoel.	Lyman Odell.
Attorney Gen.	W. C. Noyes.	L. Tremain.	H. H. Ross.
Canal Com.	A. S. Thurston.	J. M. Jaycox.	G. Denniston.
State Engin'r.	Geo. Geddes.	V. R. Richmond.	R. Graves.
S. Pris. Insp	T. Kirkpatrick.	W. C. Rhodes.	J. M. Stevens.
Judge C. App.	T. Jenkins.	Hiram Denio.	H. Ketchum.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
1*	Wm. Mitchell.	D. P. Ingraham.	Wm. Mitchell.
1†	Chas. A. Peabody.	Josiah Sutherland.	Chas. A. Peabody.
2*	Thomas Nelson	John W. Brown.	Thomas Nelson.
2†	Lucien Birdseye.	John A. Lott.	Lucien Birdseye.
3*	H. Hogeboom.	R. W. Peckham.	H. Hogeboom.
3†	Wm. B. Wright.	D. K. Olney.	Wm. B. Wright.
4..	Platt Potter.	Alonzo C. Paige.	Alonzo C. Paige.
5..	Joseph Mullin.	F. W. Hubbard.	
6..	W. W. Campbell.	Robert Parker.	
7..	Thos. A. Johnson.	Geo. Hastings.	Scott Lord.
8*	Noah Davis, Jr.	John Ganson.	Levi F. Bowen.
8†	Nartin Grover.	L. W. Thayer.	

* Long term. † Short term.

STATE SENATE.

1.	Jos. Egbert.	Joseph B. Smith.	Wm. Norton.
2.	A. Mann. Jr,	Samuel Sloan.	Abijah Mann, Jr.
3.	John Winslow,	F. B. Spinola.	John Winslow.
4.		J. H. Dougherty. J. C. Mather.	C. C. Nott
5.	Jas. C. Pinkney.	Smith Ely.	Joseph H. Petty.
6.	J. B Varnum, Jr.	Richard Schell.	J. B. Varnum, Jr.
7.	Lebbens B. Ward,	John Doherty.	John L. Riker.
8.	J. W. Ferdon. W. Bleakley, Jr	B. Brandreth.	John W. Ferdon.
10.	A. Hasbrouck,	Geo. W. Pratt.	A. Hasbrouck.
11.	J. Stanton Gould.	John Niles.	
12.	V. Richmond.	John D. Willard.	Justin A. Smith.
13.	H. A. Bingham.	John Niles.	Geo. T. Johnston.
14.	Chas. Hathaway.	Edw. J. Burhans.	Richard Morse.
15.	H. Churchill.	Geo. G. Scott,	
16.	R. A. Loveland.	Jesse Gay.	Wm. Hotchkiss.
17.	U. A. Wheeler.	Wm. C. Cook.	
18.	J. A. Willard.	Wm. Deney.	
19.	Alrick Hubbell.	O. S. Williams.	Israel J. Gray.
20.	A. H. Lafin.	Wm. C. Crain.	
21.	Cheney Ames.	Robt. C. Kenyon.	Gilbert Mallison.
22.	James Noxen.	Wm. Taylor.	
23.	John J. Foote.	Zadoc T. Bentley.	N. W. Northrup.
24.	Lyman Truman.	Henry D. Barto.	Sylvester Willard.
25.	A. B. Williams.	Andrn's Preston.	—— Willard.
26.	T. Boardman.	Wm. W. Wright.	Wm. H. Lamport.
27.	Alex. S. Diven.	Chas. Hulett.	
28.	Jno. E. Patterson.	Jno. A. Vanderlip.	
29.	Alonzo S. Upham.	Phineas L. Ely.	
30.	John B. Halsted.		
31.	Hiram Barton.	Jas. Wadsworth.	Jas. M. Smith.
32.	John P. Darling.		

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
		ALBANY.	
1..		Michael Cassidy.	Dwight Bacheler
2..	Geo. Wolford.	Hiram Perry.	Saml. C. Harris.
3..	C. B. Redfield.	C. W. Armstrong.	J. R. Startevant.
4..	C. H. Adams.	Thos. Mattimore.	Chas. H. Adams.
		COLUMBIA.	
2..	John J. Wolcott.	Lorenzo D. Gile.	
		KINGS.	
1..	Jacob Suydam.	John I. Voorhies.	Jacob Suydam.
2..	Wm. Brittain.	Moses S. Beach.	Wm. Brittain.
3..	H. B. Duryea.	A. Farnsworth.	H. B. Duryea.
4..		Felix Campbell. D. M. Chauncey.	
6..		John Hanford.	Wm. H. Hiscox.
7..	—— Atwater.		—— Atwater.
		LEWIS.	
		John Doig.	
		ALLEGHANY.	
1..		Wm. Bartlett.	
		BROOME.	
1..	John S. Palmer.		
		CATTARAUGUS.	
1..	H. VanAermann.	Jonas K. Britton.	
2..	W. Buffington, Jr.	F. F. Chamberlain.	Daniel Bucklin.
		CAYUGA.	
1..	D. B. Baldwin.	Enos T. Throop.	
		CHAUTAUQUE.	
1..	Henry Bliss.		
		CHEMUNG.	
1..	Wm. J. Post.		I. H. Reynolds.
		CHENANGO.	
1..	Truxton G. Lamb.	Benadam Frink.	Newman Gates.
2..	Wm. Kales.		Dyer D. Bullock.
		CLINTON.	
1..	O. W. C. Hedding.	Zadock C. Platt.	Henry Green.
		COLUMBIA.	
		Wm. M. Jones.	Wm. Moul.
2..	John J. Wolcott.	Lorenzo D. Gile.	David Miller.
		CORTLAND.	
1..	Nathan Bouton.	Ashbel Patterson.	John S. Hays.
		DELAWARE.	
1..	Fletcher Palmer.	John Townsend.	Fred. M. Wheeler.
2..	David M. Smith.	Fred. Griffin.	Samuel A. Law
		DUTCHESS.	
1..	Jos. Mackin.	Albert S. Emans.	
2..	Robt. D. Cornell.	Ambrose Wagner.	Edmund Gwinn.
		ERIE.	
1..	Jos. Stringham.	Albert P. Laning.	C. J. Wells.
2..	J. S. Buell.	A. J. McNett.	Wells Brooks.
3..	Horace Boies.	J. T. Wheelock.	
4..	Asher Avery.	Morris Fosdick.	
		ESSEX.	
1..	Monroe Hall.	A. B. Waldo.	John F. Havens.
		FRANKLIN.	
1..	D. Patterson.		D. Patterson.
		FULTON AND HAMILTON.	
	Wesley Gleason.	John C. Holmes.	
		GENESEE.	
	F. D. Kingman.	I. W. Warner.	
		GREENE.	
	J. Platt Rouse.	D. B. Strong.	Jos. H. Bowman.
		HERKIMER.	
1..	Wm. Coppernoll.	Jeff. Tillinghast.	Wm. L. Ladow.
2..	Harris Lewis.	Philip R. Pryme.	J. W. Birdenbacker
		JEFFERSON.	
1..	Geo. Babbitt.		
2..	Elihu C. Church.		
3..	T. R. Austin.	Alfred Fox.	
		KINGS.	
1..	Jacob Suydam.	John I. Voorhies.	Jacob Suydam.
2..	Wm. Brittain.	Moses S. Beach.	Wm. Brittain.
3..	H. B. Duryea.	A. Farnsworth.	H. B. Duryea.
4..	S. M. Parsons.	Felix Campbell, D. M. Chauncy.	S. M. Parsons.
5..	Alex. Underhill.	John A. Dayton.	Alex. Underhill.
6..	Demas Strong.	John Hanford.	Wm. H. Hickox.
7..	—— Atwater.	Geo. W. Bleecker.	—— Atwater.
		LEWIS.	
1..	Homer Collins.	John Doig.	
		LIVINGSTON.	
1..	Alfred Bell.	John J. Jones.	
2..	H. Chamberlain.	A. J. Abbott.	
		MADISON.	
1..	Lester M. Case.		
		MONTGOMERY.	
1..	Hezekiah Baker.	Jacob J. Radcliffe.	
		NEW YORK.	
1..		Jacob L. Smith.	J. P. Phenix.
2..		Jos. L. Smith.	
3..	Jos. S. Scofield.	Richard Winn.	Jos. S. Scofield.
4..	Lyman W. Case.	L. A. Mulry, J. J. Reilly.	J. A. Dolan.
5..	J. B. Stevens.	Arthur T. Delaney.	John G. Armour.
6..	Edwin A. Ware.		W. H. Hickox.
7..	F. A. Conkling.	Phillip W. Engs.	C. J. Holder, Daniel Bowley, John L. Riker.
8..	Rob't M. Pope.	Jas. H. Lynch.	—— Fellows.
9..	Alex. McLeod.	Thomas Jones, Jr.	Peter Fullmer.
10..	James Peckham.	J. W. Chandler.	James Peckham.
11.		Jos. B. Pollock. Thomas Manson.	Noah A. Childs.
12.		J. P. Norris, (Ind.) Wm. Gage.	
14..	Wm. Boles.	Chas. McNeil, D. Jones Crane. J. McLaughlin. Ind.	Wm. Boles.
15..	S. S. Childs.	Edward A. Moore.	
16..	Edward Dayton.		George Weir.
17..	H. Richardson.		
		NIAGARA.	
1..	John W. Labar.	Geo. W. Sherman.	John R. St. John
2..	B. Van Horne.	Geo. L. Wright.	Stephen M. Allen.
		ONEIDA.	
1..	Geo. F. Weaver.	Horatio Seymour.	
2..	Wm. J. McKown.	C. F. D. Jones.	
3..	Thos. G. Halley.	Wm. S. Parkhurst.	
4..	Reuben Knight.	Obadiah J. Owen.	
		ONONDAGA.	
1..	James Frazee.		W. M. Ferkins.
2..	Allen Munroe.	Thos. G. Alvord.	B. L. Higgins.
3..	L. S. Holbrook.		J. V. H. Clark.
		ONTARIO.	
1..	Volney Edgerton.	U. Warren.	
2..	Ira R. Peck.	G. W. Terrence.	John Parmely.
		ORANGE.	
1..	S. W. Fullerton.	Isaiah Townsend.	
2..	Algernon S. Dodge.		
		ORLEANS.	
1..	A. Hutchinson.	E. F. Brown.	
		OSWEGO.	
1..	Jos. C. Wright.	W. Baldwin.	Levi Beardsley.
2..	John J. Wolcott.	W. Saunders.	S. W. A. Alvord.
3..	C. S. Sage.	M. H. Thomas.	
		OTSEGO.	
1..	E. Countryman.	Chas. McLean.	
2..		Torrey J. Luce.	R. M. Townsend.
		QUEENS.	
1..	L. F. Pratt.	E. A. Lawrence.	C. A. Hamilton.
2..		J. S. Hendrickson.	S. N. Snediker.
		RENSSELAER.	
2..	Sam'l Douglass.		
3..	A. A. Spickerman.	Martin Miller.	Henry B. Clark.
		RICHMOND.	
1..	James Guyon.		James Guyon.
		ROCKLAND.	
	James Demarest.		
		ST. LAWRENCE.	
1..	Harlon Godard.		
2..	Wm. Briggs.	Jesse Cogswell.	
3..		Wm. H. Wallace.	
		SARATOGA.	
1..	Charles Moor.	John Fulton.	C. Boughton.
2..	N. M. Houghton.	T. B. Reynolds.	T. B. Reynolds.
		SCHENECTADY.	
	Angus McIntosh.	A. C. Van Patten.	
		SCHOHARIE.	
	David Lamont.	J. H. Salisbury.	David Lamont.
		SCHUYLER.	
		Henry Fish.	
		SENECA.	
1..		Aug. Woodworth.	
		STEUBEN.	
1..	R. B. VanValkenburgh.		
2..			Henry Baldwin.
		SUFFOLK.	
1..		Geo. P. Mills.	Benj. F. Wiggins
2..		Geo. Howell.	Joel L. G. Smith.
		TIOGA.	
1..	Wm. P. Raymond.	James P. Lovejoy.	
		TOMPKINS.	
1..	Edward S. Estee.		
		ULSTER.	
1..	Humphrey Jewell.	Fordyce L. Laflin.	Humphrey Jewell.
2..	Isaac Becker,	Henry Van Aken.	Isaac Becker.
3..	John P. Keator.	Nat'n. W. Watson.	John P. Keator.
		WASHINGTON.	
1..	Thad's. H. Walker.		
2..	Ralph Richards.		—— Patterson.
		WAYNE.	
2..	Charles Estes.		
		WESTCHESTER.	
1..	Ethan Flagg.	Abm. B. Tappan.	James T. Adee.
2..	John C. Ferguson.	E. G. Sutherland.	E. W. Andrews.
		YATES.	
	John Mather.	H. Huested.	

NEW-YORK CITY.

	Recorder.	
Alex. Spaulding.	Geo. G. Bernard.	Alex. Spaulding.
	District-Attorney.	
E. D. Smith.	Peter B. Sweeny.	Daniel Ullmann.
	Surrogate.	
A. W. Bradford.	Edward C. West.	A. W. Bradford.
	Register.	
J. H. Welch.	Wm. Miner.	Wm. Davidson.
	Governor of the Almshouse.	
F. C. Wagner.	Anthony Dugro.	F. C. Wagner.
	Supervisors.	
	Elijah F. Purdy, Isaac Bell, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, John R. Briggs, Walter Roach, William Conner.	
	Judges Superior Court.	
Luman Sherwood. Benj. W. Bonney.	Jos. S. Bosworth. Ed. Pierpont.	Jos. S. Bosworth. Benj. W. Barney.
	Judge Common Pleas.	
Wm. M. Allen, Jr.	Henry H. Hilton.	Wm. M. Allen, Jr.
	Judge Marine Court.	
Wm. H. Brown.	Florence McCarthy.	Wm. H. Brown.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse held their ordinary weekly meeting at the Rotunda, on Tuesday. The President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

Next Tuesday being election day, the Board decided to meet on the day before,—Monday instead of Tuesday.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, being a statement of the amount expended in enlarging and improving Bellevue Hospital. The entire expenditure will amount to $138,401 18. Of this sum $125,191 18 has been expended, leaving $13,210 due on contracts not yet completed. Out of the sum paid, $8,238 31 has been for extra work. The communication was ordered to be printed on the minutes.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY moved that an inquiry be instituted as to the precise liability of the Board to Mr. Renwick, architect to the Board. The time might arrive when he would have a large bill to present, and it was well to be certain of what they had to expect. He moved a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the services of Mr. Auchmuty or Mr. Renwick, or both of them, be dispensed with from and after this date, and that the Committee on Penitentiaries report by what authority such appointments were made, the amount of compensation, and the amount received since such appointment.

Referred to the Committee on Penitentiary to report.

The Board transacted some other matters of detail and then adjourned.

The following is the usual Weekly Report:

Number remaining week ending Oct. 24, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital		757
Lunatic Asylum		633
Almshouse		1,529
Penitentiary		735
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary		0
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse		345
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse		38
Workhouse		735
Small-Pox Hospital		0
Randall's Island		1,025
Randall's Island Hospital		255
City Prison		378
Second District Prison		13
Third District Prison		18
Colored Home		251
Colored Orphan Asylum		180
Children at nurse		173
City Cemetery, Ward's Island		22
Total		7,087
Increase 17th to 24th Oct.		177
Number remaining Oct. 17, 1857		6,910
Admitted		1,548
Total		8,458
Died	39	
Discharged	1,162	
Sent to Penitentiary	160	
Sent to State Prison	10	—1,371
Total		7,087
Number remaining Oct. 25, 1857		5,845
Increase		1,242

INTERESTING POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—The following statement shows the revenue of the Post-Office Department from postage collected during the quarter ending June 30, 1857, at 25,461 post-offices, the quarterly accounts having been examined, analyzed, audited and registered in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department:

Letter Postage	$245,275 18
Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage	147,209 07
Registered-letter Postage	8,117 05
Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes sold	1,429,187 20
Emoluments from Box Rents	20,328 40
Fines for Violation of Post-Office Laws	520
Total	$1,850,119 46
Deduct expenditures (exclusive of transportation of the mails) of collecting the above, viz.:	
Compensation allowed Postmasters	$593,077 51
Incidental Expenses of Post-Offices	262,221 65
Ship, Steamer and Way Letters	4,977 93
Total	$860,277 00

Showing a net revenue of $980,843 37.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4	worth	$6
For $6	worth	$10
For $9	worth	$14
For $12	worth	$18
For $15	worth	$22
For $17	worth	$25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

BANK PANIC.
W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand safe and bank vaults, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and store doors. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or [illegible]'s patent Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and [illegible] tent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FARRELL—HILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, WM. REED FARRELL, of this City, to MARIE LOUISE A., daughter of the late Capt. Alfred Hill, of Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

COOK—PAULDING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Peter Stryker, CHARLES T. COOK to ELEANOR M., daughter of the late George Paulding.

CLARKSON—VAN BOSKERCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., FLOYD CLARKSON and HARRIET ANNA, daughter of the late John Van Boskerck, Esq., all of this City.

HOWELL—GILMER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 26, by Rev. William Corbett, WILLIAM P. HOWELL, of Brooklyn, to Miss LIZZY GILMER, of Fishkill Landing.

☞ Fishkill and Long Island papers please copy.

DIED.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, HENRY HARRISON HOUGHTON, (of the firm of H. H. Houghton & Co., No. 1 Maiden-lane,) aged 36 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's (Thursday's) papers.

STODDARD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 26, CAROLINE M. STODDARD, wife of Noah Stoddard, in the 59th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 116 East 59th-st., on Thursday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOSTWICK.—At Albany, on Monday, Oct. 26, after a short illness, at Stanwix Hall, CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Sr., in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 171 West 23d st.

FLEEMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of her brother, W. H. Fleeman, of consumption, HARRIET FLEEMAN, aged 29 years.

The friends of deceased are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the N. E. Church, South 9th-st.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, suddenly, LIVINGSTON, son of Edward and Ann Clark, aged 15 years, 5 months and 22 days.

BABCOCK.—At Paris, France, on Monday, Oct. 12, of scarlet fever, HENRY CRUGER, eldest child of Henry C. and Caroline Babcock, aged 3 years and 6 months.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these times of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NOSES.—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains a curious article on NOSES, with 24 Portraits of distinguished persons, such as Dante, Byron, Raffaelle, Addison, Cato, Constantine, Alexander the Great, Correggio, Livia, Mrs. Hemans, &c. Every man and woman with a nose should read it. Also, A Voice from the Shakers; Who are Benefactors? THE CITY; Herndon's Last Message; A Poem; Wayside Notes: Speaker Banks; New Inventions; CAPTAIN MOLLY; The Exploits of a Woman, illustrated. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.
CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 26, will close their Inland Express for Boston and East at 2 P. M.; Steamboat at 3½ P. M.; Philadelphia, Western and Southern Express at 4½ P. M.

The Company are prepared to collect, through their various offices East, West and South, all descriptions of bills, drafts, notes, acceptances, &c., &c.

For information respecting the same, please apply to JOHN HOEY, Adams Express Company, New-York.

A NEW STORY, BY CHARLES DICKENS!
In HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week will be found the first Chapter of
"THE LAZY TOUR OF TWO IDLE APPRENTICES,"
A new Story, by CHARLES DICKENS.
See HARPER'S WEEKLY every week for the best Stories and Sketches of the day. Price FIVE CENTS.

WHAT TO SEE AT MANILLA!
See HARPER'S WEEKLY of this week for a Thrilling Story of *Adventure* in the *Queen of the Indian Seas*.
Illustrations: Sad Fate of Manilla Pigs—Narrow Escape of a well-made Young Woman—Girls Shopping at Manilla—Interior of a Cottage at Manilla—Macadamized Road near Manilla.
HARPER'S WEEKLY is publishing continually the most thrilling and interesting Stories of Travel in all parts of the world, with faithful and characteristic Illustrations from Designs taken on the spot. Price FIVE CENTS.

AN AFTERNOON AMONG THE DRY GOODS.
For a Serio-comic View of Broadway during the Dry Goods Panic, see HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week. "Harper's Weekly" has published the best Hits at the Times and for Fun, is ahead of any journal in the country.

READING FOR THE PANIC.
The Lounger, in HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week, contains the Best Reading for the Panic, under the following heads:
Making a Bow—A Private Box—We and I—The New Pictures—Panic and Pleasure—Panaceas for the Panic—Reading for the Panic.
The best, and safest, and most amusing Family Reading. Price FIVE CENTS.

CASTE IN INDIA.
See HARPER'S WEEKLY of this week for an interesting *Illustrated* article, explanatory of the present condition of the Caste System in India, and its *bearings upon the advance of Christianity*.
Illustrations: The Merchant Caste—Akali Fanatic Priest—Raj-poot or Warrior—Lower Caste Coolie Woman and Coolie of higher Caste—Coolies of lowest Caste.
HARPER'S WEEKLY publishes the most interesting Illustrated Articles on the leading Topics of the Day. Price FIVE CENTS.

HIGH ART VIEWED FROM A COMMON-SENSE POINT OF VIEW.
HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week contains "A PEEP AT THE PICTURES. *By a Person who knows nothing about Art*." The most brilliant Essays on Topics of the Day are published in HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price FIVE CENTS.

DAMASCUS AND THE COUNTRY OF THE DRUSES.
HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week has No. XIX. of TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS, from our own Correspondent, with the following interesting
Illustrations: The Departure—Goods for Damascus—Marriage Procession among the Druses—Beitedin in Mount Lebanon, Residence of the Druse Emir.
The best and most interesting illustrated SUNDAY READING is published in HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price only FIVE CENTS.

CHARLES MACKAY, POET AND JOURNALIST.
(With a Portrait,)
See HARPER'S WEEKLY of this week. Price FIVE CENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PANIC.
Illustration: Run on the Seamen's Savings' Bank, New-York, during the Panic.
HARPER'S WEEKLY has the most graphic Sketches on Topics of the day. ILLUSTRATIONS by the BEST ARTISTS in the country. Price only FIVE CENTS.

ODDS AND ENDS,
By our OLD BACHELOR CONTRIBUTOR,
On KISSES and on MATRIMONY.
See HARPER'S WEEKLY of this week for the best light reading of the Season. Price FIVE CENTS.

A CONTRAST—RELIGIOUSLY SPEAKING.
Illustrations: A City Sinner—A Country Sinner—"Have mercy upon us, miserable Sinners."
The most beautiful Illustrations of the Season. See HARPER'S WEEKLY of this week. Price FIVE CENTS.

COMICALITIES
In HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week are:
Dreadful Effects of the Crisis—Economy in Dress during the Hard Times, by Jove!—Touching Illustration of the Effects of American Institutions on the Celestial Mind—Portrait of the Young Lady who *didn't* go Shopping during the Epidemic.

FOR THE BEST READING MATTER,
THE BEST ILLUSTRATIONS,
THE BEST PROSE,
THE BEST POETRY,
THE BEST SUNDAY READING,
AND THE BEST FIRESIDE READING,
GET HARPER'S WEEKLY,
and
TAKE IT HOME.
PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS!
All the Newsvenders have it.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
EMERSON AND PUTNAM
COMBINED.
Another Rich Number!!—Forty Illustrations.
NOVEMBER.
The second number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY is now ready for November. It contains twenty-five interesting papers from different contributors, beside the choice productions of its editors, in the "STUDIO," "OLIO," and "OUR WINDOW," the whole illustrated with forty original engravings. Among its rich contents will be found another beautiful poem of 200 lines, by the author of "Maggie Bell," superbly illustrated.
We solicit a comparison of this number with any other magazine, new or old, issued for the month.
For sale to-day by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

CRIME EXPOSED.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Published in this City, having passed into the hands of GEO. W. MATSELL & CO., the gentleman so long connected with the Police of this City, has become one of the most important papers of the day. Crime is fearlessly exposed without offending good taste, and criminals are made know and described, so that every citizen may known them and thus be their own protectors. It is of more value to the public than the Police Department itself. The present number contains a likeness of
James Rodgers—the boy murderer.
History of Vidocq.
An account of over Twenty Murders.
Murder in London and mutilation of the body.
Expose of thieves in New-York.
Expose of panel thieving in Philadelphia.
Rascality among Bankers.
Stool Pigeoning in New-York and Philadelphia.
Hotel thieves.
And a variety of highly interesting correspondence from Philadelphia and other places, &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

FISH AND PROVISIONS,
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR MONEY.
CHEAP FOR MONEY.
CHEAP FOR MONEY.
CHEAP FOR MONEY.
CHEAP FOR MONEY.
Extra George's Bank Codfish, new Pickled Codfish.
Extra No. 1 Mackerel, in all kinds of packages.
1,000 boxes Digby Herring, for sale by
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.
We will receive consignments of country produce, which we will sell promptly for cash only, and remit the proceeds at once.

1000 TEA SETS.
We will exhibit on the floor of our chandelier room during the present week one thousand gilt-edged and fancy decorated tea sets, at the following unequaled reduction in prices:
Gilt-edged tea sets, 44 pieces, usual price $[illegible], now $5.
Gilt-edged tea sets, 44 pieces, usual price $10, now $6 50.
Gilt-edged tea sets, 44 pieces, usual price $12, now $7 50.
Gilt edged tea sets, 44 pieces, usual price $14, now $9.
Fancy and gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, usual price $13, now $6 30.
Fancy and gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, usual price $18, now $9 50.
Merchants and dealers are respectfully invited (as well as the public at large) to inspect these prices and to test the truth of their cheapness. Samples of many of the sets will be exhibited in our windows marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker.

FANCY DINNER SETS.
We offer the whole of our immense stock of French China Decorated Dinner Sets without regard to cost.
Dinner Sets to dine 18 persons, usual price $90, now $48.
Dinner Sets to dine 18 persons, usual price $150, now $80.
Dinner Sets to dine 18 persons, usual price $250, now $180.
Together with all of our plain white and gilt-edged Dinner Sets, at corresponding prices.
Samples, with the prices attached, may be seen in our windows.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IF YOU WANT TO BE ASTONISHED,
Stop at DAILEY'S show-windows in Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker, and see the prices for white and decorated French China. They have made a general reduction of nearly fifty per cent. If you have money, (they don't want to see you unless you have,) give them a call.

WHO WILL BE WITHOUT IT?—[EXTRACT OF A LETTER.] Concord, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1856. DR. TOBIAS—Allow me to inform you, after four years' personal trial on man and beast, that I would not be without your VENETIAN LINIMENT in my house if the cost was $5 per bottle. I have never used anything of the kind to equal it. Yours, P. S. WANDEL. Price 25 & 50 cts. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

TO POLITICAL CANDIDATES OF ALL PARTIES.—The names of candidates can be more thoroughly brought before the public by using the tops of stages for that purpose, than in any other manner. Apply at the Stage Advertising Company's Office, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 17.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

RED ASH COAL AT $5.—NOW DISCHARGING Egg and Stove sizes in good order. [illegible] BROS., No. 14 Wall, No. 200 Cherry and No. [illegible] [illegible] 14th-st., New-York, and foot of South 7th and South 8th-sts., Williamsburg.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBERS-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
1,500 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS,
[illegible] SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Cheneille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Cheneille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cheneille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $6 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!
CLOSING OUT FALL IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
beg to inform their friends and the public that they are selling off their
SUPERB STOCK,
one of the largest in the City,
AT RETAIL,
30 PER CENT. UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
MOUS. DE LAINE,
MERINOS,
IRISH POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PARIS VALENCIAS,
FRENCH CALICOES,
STELLA SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
WOOL SHAWLS,
RIBBONS.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE,
VELVET ROBES A VOLANTE,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE,
VALENCIA ROBES,
DE LAINE ROBES,
POPLIN ROBES,
CALICO ROBES,
VELVETS, Black and Colored,
CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
REAL LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety,
HOSIERY, in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in great variety.
OTTOMAN VALOUR, a new and beautiful article for WALKING DRESSES.
REDUCTION REAL!
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH.
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 80 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
in BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
1,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard.
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
6-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
6-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
300 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 693 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

MME. DOUGAL, NO. 748 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Oct. 29, a very handsome assortment of Winter and Dress Bonnets; also, Head-Dresses, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, just received from Paris, all of which she will sell at most reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
$1,000,000 of desirable
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
at Retail, much
BELOW COST FOR CASH!
Payment received in bills of Eastern and
SUSPENDED CITY AND STATE BANKS!

In order to compete with others, and to meet the expectations of our customers and purchasers generally, we have decided to close the whole of our immense stock
AT BOTH STORES,
at the following great reductions:
THE SIX LARGE DEPARTMENTS
On the first floor of
STORE Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
To prevent any misunderstanding, will be conspicuously numbered from 1 to 6, on colored labels, with the reduction plainly marked on them.

DEPARTMENT No. 1. (PINK LABEL.)
Containing Super-French Merinos and Rich Fall Dress Goods,
REDUCED 30 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 2. (BLUE LABEL.)
Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, &c., in every variety.
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 3. (YELLOW LABEL.)
De Laines, Robes, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, &c.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 4. (WHITE LABEL.)
Fall Hosiery, Gloves and Rich Hat Ribbons.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 5. (BLUE LABEL.)
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Canton Flannels and Domestic Goods generally.
REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 6. (WHITE LABEL.)
Containing American, English and French Prints, in every variety of pattern and quality.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

The entire stock in our Shawl, Cloak, Silk, Cloth and Silk Velvet rooms, occupying the second floor and addition: also, our stock of Family Linens,
RICH CARPETS and CURTAIN MATERIALS,
have been submitted to an equally
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!
Strangers in the City, and all who are
IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS,
will find this the
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Dry Goods in New-York, and at prices lower than ever before offered.
SALES AT THE REDUCTION
will commence MONDAY, Oct. 24, and continue one month.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only.
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths,
Shawls,
Prints,
Linens,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Dress Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Silks,
Hosiery,
White Goods,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & Co.

RICH DRY GOODS,
Selling at great loss.
CLOAKS
Of the most beautiful styles and quality reduced 33 per cent.
RICH SILKS, greatly below cost.
SILK ROBES, greatly below cost.
POPLINS, at immense reduction.
WOOL DE LAINES, in new styles.
WOOL PLAIDS of superior quality and new patterns at a great reduction.
MERINOS, extremely low.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
At enormous sacrifice.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway.

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40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.

In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN
BELOW COST,
Including ERMINE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH,
ROCK MARTEN, &c.,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 573 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SILKS, MERINOS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to buyers of DRESS GOODS, having purchased largely for cash at extremely low prices.
SILKS, BAYADERE AND PLAIDS.
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCED AND A QUILLE.
MERINOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
ALL-WOOL DE LAINES—an immense stock.
Also, SHAWLS of all kinds.
No. 305 (old No. 69) Canal and No. 47 Howard-st.

$300,000.—GREAT SALE!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
My whole stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT AUCTION PRICES,
For cash.
All kinds of money taken.
Open until 9 o'clock P. M.—Saturdays 11 P. M.
DE GROOT'S Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
25 per cent. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store.
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

BLACK KID GLOVES!
GLOVES! the best French Kid, 4s. per pair, worth 8s., at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

ATTENTION.
A. TERHUNE will offer his entire stock of dry goods, cloaks, hosiery, embroideries, velvet and bonnet ribbons, trimmings, &c., at less than wholesale prices for cash, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A new lot of blankets, French cloths, cassimeres, wide velvets, poplins, plaids, flannels, ticks, muslins, denims; also black silks, slightly damaged; Merino and wool shirts and drawers, by WM. M'ATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HEAVY SHAKER KNIT AND SCOTCH Wool Under-shirts and Drawers, with every description of under-garments, shirts of the best quality, gloves, hosiery, &c., selling 20 per cent. less than usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN MISSING.—SAMUEL GRIFFITH, of New-York, whom we noticed a few days since as having accidentally stepped overboard at the foot of East and Water sts., East River, remains yet unheard of. He is about 45 years of age, and is about 6 feet high; wore a black alpaca coat, black pants and vest, gaiter boots, sandy hair and whiskers, inclined to gray. Any information in regard to him will be gratefully received and liberally rewarded, by applying at No. 124 East 8th-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.
The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, JR.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

RALLY FOR FREEDOM.—THE CITIZENS OF the XIXth Ward, favorable to the principles of the Republican party, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held by the XIXth Ward Republican Association at Dingledein's Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 59th-st. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the Republican State, County, Judicial, Senatorial, Assembly and Ward nominations. Gen. James W. Nye, Wm. Curtis Noyes, David Dudley Field, E. Delafield Smith, Chauncey Shaffer, W. T. B. Milliken, and other eminent speakers, are invited to address the meeting. By order of the Executive Committee.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Chairman.
WM. B. ROCKWELL, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—A GRAND ratification meeting will be held under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., at the Volks-Garten, No. 45 Bowery. The following gentlemen will speak: Messrs. S. TZSCHIRNER, JAMES W. NYE, A. FRANK, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and FRED. KAPP. All Republicans are invited to attend.
F. LUDER. W. LETZEISER,
T. G. GLAUBENSKLEE, FRED. KAPP,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR. S. TZSCHIRNER,
Committee of Arrangements.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING OF THE Electors of the Fifth Assembly District, to ratify the nomination of Senator and Member of Assembly, to be held at the Bleecker Building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by W. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., candidate for Attorney-General; Judge E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, and Capt. WATERBURY, late Member of Assembly from Westchester County. Front seats reserved for ladies. The meeting will be entertained with Music, &c. The public are invited to attend.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE VIIIth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Albertson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaffer, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. The room No. 185 Spring-st., will be open every evening on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, until the election. By order of the Association.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secs.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS of the XXIId Ward will hold a ratification meeting at National Hall on 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the State and County ticket. Gen. JAS. W. NYE, Judge BIRDSALL, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, HENRY S. SMITH, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting.
RICHARD SCOTT, Chairman.
WM. T. GRAFF, } Secretaries.
WM. C. BRYAN, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 208 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,
JOHN W. CHANLER
Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.
M. KELLY, Chairman.
M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 659 Broadway. Republican electors of the Ward are urged to be present. RICHARD WARREN, President.
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The members of this body are requested to meet at No. 18 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING.
CHARLES A. DANA, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District."

SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1857.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 21.—IT BECOMES a painful duty to announce to the Department of the East the death of another hero of the war of 1812.

Colonel ICHABOD B. CRANE, of the 1st Artillery, departed this life the 5th October, 1857. He entered the Marine service in 1809, but soon after was transferred to the Army. He passed the War of 1812 with honor and distinction, and until he was rendered incapable by disease, always served his country zealously, faithfully and efficiently.

As a tribute due to the memory of the deceased, the Officers of his late Regiment will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Major-General WOOL:
RICHARD ARNOLD,
1st Lieut. 3d Art'y. A. A. A. General.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.

C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 44 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped.
FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—WANTED, A plot of ground between Broadway, Bowery, Canal-st and the Park, as a site for a first-class building for manufacturing purposes, stores, &c. The dimensions to be 150 feet by 200 feet, or 200 feet square; to front on three streets or open on all fronts preferred. Parties having such property to dispose of will please forward diagrams and statements with lowest price, to METTAM & BURKE, Architects. Office No. 18 City Hall place.
N. B.—None but bona fide owners will be treated with.

HOUSE WANTED—IN, OR NEAR, THE FIFTH av., between 14th and 30th sts., with all the modern improvements, at a price to suit the times, for which cash will be paid. Apply to P. L., No. 42 Chatham-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a first-class shoe store in Petersburg, Va. Must be a single man, and one who can bring first-class reference as to capacity and integrity. Apply on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, between 8 and 12 o'clock, to LODER & LOCKWOOD, No. 126 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a hotel, two entry clerks, a time keeper for a saw mill in New-Jersey, one housekeeper, one stewardess, four girls to travel to Europe and California, four porters, two express drivers, three boys to learn trades, six men for steamers. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE SERVANT, who thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant preferred. No one need apply unless well recommended, having lived at least a year in his last place. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE AS laundress and assist in chamberwork; the other as waitress. None need apply except such as have good recommendations, and perfectly understand their business. Apply at No. 147 West 12th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADIES' MAID who thoroughly understands her business, including hair dressing. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED.—A NATIVE AMERICAN (AN ACTOR preferred) can find employment every evening; $1 per hour will be paid. Apply at the Shakespeare Hotel, New-York.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
[illegible], Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent and trustworthy servants, in any capacity, with from one to five years of reliable reference. Ladies in want of domestics of undoubted ability, at moderate wages, can be suited from the number now waiting at our agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. This establishment is conducted by an American, whose object is to supply our patrons promptly with the kind of domestic they require. No girl taken at our agency unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation. Ladies, give us a call. J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business and is disposed to make himself useful to his employer, as his late employer will testify; he has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at his late employer's counting-house, No. 265 Broadway, up stairs, or at Underhill & Flecta Livery Stable, Lafayette-place. A note addressed to SAMUEL, at either place, will meet prompt attention till engaged.

WANTED.—A MOST EXCELLENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful, if requested, having been a number of years in service. Can give best of reference as to capability to undertake either of the above situations, but is particularly adapted to the nursery. Call at No. 199 West 31st-st., at her employer's house, where she will remain until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a very experienced girl, who lived eighteen months in her last place, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry, makes good bread; also as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent young woman, who lived four years and four months in her last place. They wish to be together. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; are cousins. One to do housework in a small private family, or as good plain cook; can bake bread or biscuit: the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; can do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a professed waitress; also, by a Protestant woman, as housemaid and seamstress; both are neat, obliging, humble and willing to work; highly recommended for capability to take hold of any household work, and good moral character by their last employer for five years. Apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN the City or Brooklyn, one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. They will go at $6 each, together or separate. Call at 216 East 23d-st. Have excellent City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook, by a very experienced woman, with first-class City reference. Is an excellent hand at the cooking of meats, poultry and game. Also at soups, made-up dishes, pastry, jellies, bread, &c. To be seen, till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook. She is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 22 James-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman, with some years of excellent reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH the best of City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, and baking; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; the cook, $7, the other, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; makes all kinds of bread and pastries and can furnish the very highest reference. Also by a young Scotch girl to do housework in a small family; has six months' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family by a competent Protestant girl; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, as first class cook, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; she understands her business, and is not afraid to work. She can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. She lived three years in her last place. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT AND trustworthy colored girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework; is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; would take a chambermaid's or waitress' place; is willing and obliging; will accept moderate wages. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the management of young children. Can give six years City reference from her present employer. Address J. G., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; with good reference. Apply at No. 345 West 26th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 East 19th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of doing chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who understands his business. Has good City references, and has no incumbrance. Any family requiring a good and trustworthy servant, will hear of one by addressing M. M., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st, in the drug store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or do chamberwork and nurse in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 49 Pearl-st., over the crockery store, New-York. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper for a gentleman, a widower preferred. Terms must be liberal, for which recompense will be given, by making his home happy. Address, with particulars, H. K., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also shirt-making and all kinds of plain sewing; has no objections to assist in chamber-work. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 26th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMBER of superior female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for almost any wages to suit the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as seamstress, (or to wait upon a lady,) for an excellent girl who has lived four years in her family. She can be seen at No. 15 Lexington-av. An early application desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT and trustworthy woman for general housework, who thoroughly understands her business; can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Wages no object, but a steady home required. Would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, understands the care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's clothes with taste, or teach children under 12 years. Good City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country, and can furnish excellent recommendations. Call at No. 88 3d av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress; can do up French fluting in neat style. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; another as chambermaid and seamstress, and fine washing; the other as waitress; have best City reference; no objection to Jersey City or Brooklyn. None but a private family. Apply at No. 1 Minetta-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; call at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman—a situation in a small private family to plain cook, wash and iron. The best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 20th-st. near the 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; good City reference. Apply to No. 153 Amity-st., rear for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a tidy girl of 13, call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived for the last 4 years in her last place; good City reference; is accustomed to live in a large family; call at No. 173 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as laundress or as laundress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can come highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there; as compensation for her services, she would expect her passage paid. Can be seen at No. 86 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 322 7th-av., north of 30th-st., 2d floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged Protestant man, in a private family; he understands his business in all respects; has the best of reference. Any commands left at MR. TELFORD'S, No. 1 3d av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 54½ Barrow-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman, at her residence, Rye, Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. For further particulars, inquire at Mr. GRIMES', 246 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAWYER'S OFfice by a man who writes a good hand, and who has been in such a situation before. Address MARCUS, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 367 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman, in a private family; will make herself generally useful; speaks German French and English. Call on Mme. Louitte, No. 40 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 28 Christopher-st., in the store.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

SERVANTS.—AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY MAY be had without charge, and for wages to suit the times, at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society's offices, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Matron.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ON EASY TERMS, the four-story brown-stone house and lot on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 32d-st.; house, 25x67 feet; lot, 25x95 feet. The very superior three-story brown-stone house No. 167 West 34th-st; house, 23x55 feet; lot, 23x100 feet. The very elegant three-story and attic house No. 151 West 25th-st., 23 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, with extension; lot, 100 feet deep. Sold furnished, if desired. Possession immediately. The 2 elegant four-story houses Nos. 171 and 171½ West 25th-st.; 13x50 feet each; lots, 13x72 feet. The four-story brick house No. 172 West 25th-st., 24x50 feet, with rear brick shop, 25x50, 3 stories high. The superb four-story brick houses Nos 162 and 164 West 26th-st., 20x50 feet each; lots, 20x100 feet. The two four-story brick houses Nos. 166 and 168 West 26th-st.; one 20 feet front, and one 38 feet front. Also, four full lots on south side of 46th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av. The above houses are in every way superior, with furnaces, and all possible improvements. THEO. MARTINE, No. 201 West 28th-st., or J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN THE TOWN OF GREENBURG, County of Westchester, the homestead of the late Captain JOHN ROMER will be sold at auction on the 31st October, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at his late residence. The farm contains 160 acres. The distance from steamboat landing and depôts 2½ miles to Irvington and 3½ miles from Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry, and White Plains.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, 5TH-av., 28 X 65 feet, finished complete in the best possible manner, with rosewood doors, &c Terms easy, little, if any, cash being required. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 11 East 27th-st., or N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in the upper part of the City, for cash, good bank stocks or railroad bonds. Inquire at No. 306 West 30th-st., or No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—HOUSE AND lot 25 by 100 feet, in Forsyth-st., near Canal, to be sold or exchanged for a small dwelling house in Brooklyn or vicinity. Address J. N. O., Box No. 4,651 Post-Office.

$20,000.—VALUABLE BUSINESS property, well rented, in a flourishing Western city, will be exchanged for a good dwelling house, or desirable country seat. Also a splendid farm of 340 acres for City property. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 102 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures, &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KOEN, No. 123 East 24th st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, UNTIL 1ST of May next. The house is brown stone front with all the modern improvements; furniture in complete order. Situated in West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., is one of the best locations in the City. Rent $150 per month. Address P. H., Times office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. It can be examined from 12 to 2 o'clock. Inquire of Dr. B., No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PRIVATE family only, in 21st-st., near 4th-av; 3-story; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 9 or after 1 o'clock.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A FIRST-class English basement dwelling, with the modern improvements, situate in 31st-st., near the 5th-av. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, JUST BUILT, with all the modern improvements, northeast corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on Madison-square. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 383 Broome-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 38 University-place.

WANTED TO LEASE—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchase, or would give City property in exchange for a small farm, with comfortable house, outbuildings, &c., convenient of access to the City, near the Hudson River preferred. Address Box 2,197 Post-office.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In house No. 448 Water-st., second and third floors, well lighted, plenty of power, spacious and easy of access, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on good terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

PARENTS OFTEN ASK "WHERE CAN we find a school for our boys, where we can know they will not only be kindly and faithfully taught, but their morals, all their habits carefully watched over, their persons and garments kept clean, and in as good condition as at home?"

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass., receives 20 boys of precisely that class of parents. The more particular and anxious they are, the better, since it argues that theirs are good boys. None others can on any account be received. The next session of 20 weeks opens on the 4th day of November, and parents who will address the Principal at the Metropolitan Hotel, during the 27th, 28th or 29th of October, will be waited upon by the Principal without delay, and be furnished with circulars and references.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 369 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, —CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

SUMMIT SEMINARY, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—WM. B. STOUGHTON respectfully informs his friends and patrons that twelve boys only are accommodated in this family and receive his particular care and instruction. French, German and Music taught. School reopens Nov. 2. Terms, $200 and $250 per annum. Summit is 20 miles from New-York City, per Morris and Essex Railroad.
WM. B. STOUGHTON and Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisier, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Regular charge $10. Lessons day and evening, for this week only. Pupils will have until the 1st of January to take their lessons. Call this day, enter your name and bring the dollar with you in gold or silver. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17 and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher, Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

THE PRINCIPALS OF THE ASHLAND Collegiate Institute can be seen every morning this week at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Terms $130 per year. Winter session commences Nov. 4.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 789 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can obtain comfortable apartments, with board, by applying at No. 47 Bedford-st., corner of Leroy st.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH board, at No. 61 Madison-av., near 27th-st. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant home for the Winter in a private family. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Gas throughout the house. Location pleasant, and terms to suit the times. Address, for two days, BROOKLYN, *Times* office. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, for which a liberal compensation will be paid. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 8th and 25th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given. A private family preferred. Address J. D. M., Box No. 1,353, Post-Office.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and two bedrooms, well furnished, with partial board, in a private family. Situation desired between 14th and 23d sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating particulars and terms, W., Box 3,880 Post-Office.

A DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHER (MALE) wishes a situation. Address, for one week, A. P. H., No. 46 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—Will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, At 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Warren-st., (up stairs,)
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF OVER
$75,000 WORTH
OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.,
COMPRISING

Fine Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, Dress and Raglan COATS;
Cassimere, Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in great variety;
Cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c.
Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, Iron Safes, &c.
Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.
All goods to be cleared one day after sale.
By order of B. J. HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS rosewood furniture, costly collection of oil-paintings, rosewood piano-forte, works of art, library, &c. RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 10½ o'clock, at the residence No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a large quantity of really elegant furniture, &c., being the entire contents of the house, and is well worthy the attention of furniture buyers and appreciators of the fine arts. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve for cash, and must be removed immediately, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine. Sale will commence in dining-room with solid oak dining furniture of every description, marble-top buffet, oak chairs, splendid carved extension table, 18 feet, cost $200; ruby, amber and crystal cut-glass; variety of silver-ware, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, dining and tea service, kettles, urns, &c., rich China, portable heater, paintings, &c.

PARLORS—Three solid carved suites rosewood parlor furniture covered in silk brocade, with covers, one full suite in silk velvet, all made to order and perfect. velvet and Wilton carpets, two marble-top etageres with plate doors, corner etageres with mirror backs, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables; consoles in buhl work, magnificent lace curtains, three large French-plate mirrors with bases, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry, Turkish lounges, lady's French escritoire, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, with marble music cabinet; costly China vases, groups statuary, &c., with a number of beautiful paintings in rich frames, chandeliers and gas-fixtures. Rosewood dressing-bureaus, mirror front; wardrobes, bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, marble washstands, China toilet sets, mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, French shades, with a great variety of library and chamber furniture of every description not mentioned, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, 1881.	
$9,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 7 per cent. (Domestic) Convertible Bonds due 1862	$50 each
$300 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 7 per cent. (Domestic) Convertible Bonds, due 1862	$100 each
237 shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	$50 each
40 shares Terre Haute and Alton Railroad	$50 each
212 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chic. R.R.	$50 each
148 shares Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad	$50 each
34 shares Dayton and Michigan Railroad	$50 each
37 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	$100 each
20 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each
30 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	$20 each
7 shares Bank of America	$100 each
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co	$100 each
100 shares New-York and Harlem R. R. (Pref.)	$50 each

Next regular sale Saturday, Oct. 31. Regular sales Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special sales on all other days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New York.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Oct. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.	
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	$100 each.
50 shares Bowery Bank	$25 each.
10 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co	$100 each.
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	$100 each.
10 shares Homer Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	$100 each.

Regular sale TO-MORROW, (Thursday.)
Special sales FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
Regular sales every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
Special sales all other days.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

$10,000.—GREAT SACRIFICE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In consequence of the suspension of Mr. J. Disosway, will be sold at public vendue by F. NASH, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for cash, without any reserve, whatever may be the state of the weather, the entire superb furniture contained in the private residence No. 228 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing over ten thousand dollars' worth of the very best description of all kinds required in a gentleman's private residence, a portion of which is subjoined, viz.: Large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror-doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror-backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room and Chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloths, &c.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 18th-st. Administrator's Sale—Elegant household furniture, statuary, pictures, &c., by order of the Administrators of the late George W. Bruen, consisting of velvet carpets, real India, satin, damask, window and lace curtains, parlor suite of rosewood covered crimson, satin damask suite covered medallion satin damask, elegant ebony and ormolu centre tables, rosewood etagere, Chinese tables and quartettes, enameled vases, large and ormolu, and candelabras for gas, rich ormolu chandeliers, rosewood reception and fancy chairs, upright piano-forte, China and glass ware. Marble Statuary and Paintings—A marble bust of Byron, from life, by Thorwaldsen, presented by Lord Byron, previous to his leaving for Greece, to the late Mr. Bruen; two superb busts of Mehemet Ali and the Sultana, exquisitely set marble pedestals, reclining nymph, bust of Napoleon, &c.; paintings, three beautiful landscapes, by Ward; two pictures by T. Cole, one an early picture, painted to order; a beautiful picture, by Weir, a gem; the Miser, two pictures, by Vernet Cook; a valuable picture, by Domenchino, selected for the late owner, by Colonel Trumbull. Bedrooms, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, partly made by Roux, couches, arm-chairs, &c., worsted de laine curtains, pier tables, wardrobes, mattresses and pillows. Also, a complete set of shells, corals, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $70,000 worth of the richest and most costly European fancy goods ever imported. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 29th and 30th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the above elegant goods, including the most superb Parian groups, statuettes and figures, large and small, magnificent bronzes, of the richest and most classical designs, superb Sevres, China vases, magnificent Paris ormolu, gilt, bronze, China and marble clocks; elegantly decorated China dinner and tea sets; Bohemian glassware, of the newest and richest designs, colored and plain. The finest assortment of the richest papier maché desks, dressing cases, jewel cases, tables, &c.; elegant pearl, shell, ivory and other opera glasses; ladies' leather and velvet reticules, French China jewel boxes, inks, &c. Also, silver-plated ware of the newest and richest designs; also, the finest English and American cutlery. The above goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, 28th inst., and the public may rest assured that the above are the most elegant goods ever offered, and will be sold peremptorily for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Mercer-st., Mortgage Sale of Elegant Household Furniture—to be sold by order of the mortgagee, without any reserve, to close the concern, consisting of superb tapestry velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly carved rosewood, made by Baudouine, covered crimson and gold satin brocatel, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, richly carved gothic arm chairs, superb elaborately carved centre table, marble top, costly chandeliers, large pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, pastels, lace curtains, with heavy silk cord and tassels, rosewood suite, richly carved, covered in tapestry, complete, gilt carved cornices, with other costly furniture.

BEDROOMS—Richly carved rosewood bedsteads, etagere, centre table, large mirrors, cost $200 each, armoire-a-glace, easy chairs, parlor do., stuffed backs, mattresses; pillows, bedding of all kinds, including blankets, comforters, fancy bed covers, &c., richly carved rosewood serpentine dressing bureaus, washstands, rocking-chairs, Jenny Lind, carved centre tables, lounges, complete suites of costly mahogany furniture, large vases, mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, card tables, gas-brackets, toilet sets, work table, hair cloth suites, hall stove and drum, hall stand, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

150 COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, 300 CHAIRS, 2 parlor suites, 50 French plate and oval mirrors, sofas, couches, marble furniture, carpets, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large stock of furniture of all kinds and descriptions. It will embrace, in part, about 150 cottage bedsteads, several hundred chairs, 50 or 60 French plate and oval mirrors, sofas, couches, marble-top furniture, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, washstands, extension dining tables, two suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, tapestry carpets, office desks, dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, washstands, together with second-hand furniture, &c., &c., suitable for the trade, as well as all others in want. Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold, silk brocatel do., mahogany suite covered in hair cloth, divans, lounges in silk brocatel, centre tables, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut do.; ingrain and three-ply carpets, spring mattresses, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; comforters and blankets, China and glass ware; kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.—Household Furniture, consisting of Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle; do. rosewood, covered with hair-cloth; marble-top centre tables, arm chairs, window curtains and cornices, rosewood piano-forte, pictures and engravings, oak extension table, oak chairs, mantle ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glass ware, oil-cloth, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany suites complete, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c., mattresses and pillows and bedding, curtains and cornices, and other household furniture, including kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GROCERIES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the grocery store on the corner of Broadway and 8th-st., consisting of fine family groceries, sugars, teas, coffees, soaps, candles, &c. Also, a fine lot of wines, brandies, gin, rum and cordials of various kinds; also, a choice lot of cigars. Some of the wines and brandies are quite old and of very choice brands. The stock will be divided up in such lots as will answer for family use. The fixtures of the store will also be sold; also two grocer's wagons, horses and harness. Terms, cash, in City funds. Catalogues on morning of sale. The whole to be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Deposits required from all purchasers.

H. L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, store No. 58 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Oct. 28,) a large and suitable assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, suitable for this season's trade, including, in part, entire lines plain and plaid, broché and chine Paris poult-de-soie bonnet ribbons; black silk velvet ribbons, millinery goods, gros de Rhines, lustrines, fouladrs, embroideries, shawls, hosiery, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 29th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware) 15 cases French tinned ware, and 2 cases fine guns. For particulars see catalogues, now ready.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIDNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 28 Exchange-place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSPENDED payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—Bondholders are notified that the interest due on the 1st November on all registered first mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of J. S. FANCHER, No. 42 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
(Signed.) EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of JACOB LUHDEN & CO., at No. 16 Leonard-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JACOB LUHDEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857. JOHN SCHULTEE.

STATIONERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—2,000 REAMS PRINTING papers, in lots to suit, from 9½c. to 14c., various sizes and weights, for approved notes.
R. L. DELISSER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

TURNIP SEEDS. — WILLIAM KINGHORN, Dunse, Berwickshire, North Britain, residing in the very centre of the best cultivated district of the country—a district particularly famed for the superiority of its turnips, and in which Swedish Turnip Seed is raised to a great extent—has peculiar advantages for supplying this article. Terms, 6d. per lb. and 2s. for each sack—the cash to be remitted with each order, or a reference to a respectable person in this neighborhood.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.
CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Business Meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Alumni of the College who have not, as yet, joined the Association, and who intend to do so, are invited to attend this meeting or send their names to the Secretary. By order of the President. JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary,
No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 3, will be held at the Jews' Hospital, 28th-st., on the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock. By order of the President,
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday........Oct. 24	Saturday........Nov. 14
Saturday........Dec. 5	Saturday........Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..............$80 | Second Cabin..............$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct.31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct.31	Saturd'y, Nov.28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and PARIS. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. J. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6¾ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5¼ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT Piano, but little used, Pettin & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassment, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness, it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 87 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 38 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., Times office.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!!! As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation; it gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra.* All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 280 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The Female's Infallible Monthly Restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Office No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 95 6th-av., New-York.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep, with or without grain, as may be agreed upon; terms reasonable; best City reference as to performance, will be given. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE & SON, corner Market and Cherry sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, Buckram, L. I., or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

FLOUR.—FAMILY FLOUR FOR THE THOUSAND, for sale by the barrel at wholesale prices, by LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 11 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL, THOMAS B. MERRICK and BUCKLAND W. BULL against ROBERT B. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN R. CANDLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857. WM. E. CURTIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1857. WM. E. CURTIS,
o28-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JAMES OLMSTEAD and CHARLES PERFECT.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of October, 1857.
o7-1aw6wW* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
s30-1aw6wW* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 22d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARTHA HEALY against MICHAEL HEALEY.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1857, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857. SPENCER & SANFORD,
o14-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.
ZITZ & KAPP, Plaintiffs' Att'ys,
s22-1aw12W* No. 53 Liberty-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857. SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix,
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GREENLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy15-1aw6mW* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN, JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 283 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. FRANCIS KELLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o14-1aw6mW*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 173 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—A worthy clergyman in this City, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the Hard Times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after church the congregation took him at his word by holding a meeting, at which his salary was cut down from $1,800 to $600.—*Eve. Post.*

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
Selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *[illegible]*, and will be sold at an
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most capital entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre, viz.: The celebrated drama of "Rob Roy," the new drama of the "Warning Hand, or the Statee Lover," and Mme. CELESTE's beautiful drama of the "Wizard Skiff." With such bills of performance who can wonder at the immense success of the "National?"

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The valuable properties of this delightful perfume recommend it to the public for universal use. As a toilet water or counter irritant after shaving it cannot be equaled. Sold by D. T. LANMAN, & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If ye have laughs to give prepare to give them now! For the Carlo Family, those amazing artists, repeat that mirth-provoking, body-shaking, comic pantomime, the "Goblin of the Wood," both this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GO TO THE FAIR.—As the great exhibition at the Crystal Palace will undoubtedly close on Saturday, no time should be lost by those who intend to visit it.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE.
BRADY'S GALLERY,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of Kings County hold their Mass Ratification Meeting in Museum Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, Thursday evening. Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., Gen. H. B. DURYEA, and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The annual meeting of this Association was held Monday evening, in the Brooklyn Institute.

The Board of Managers, in the annual report, (the 14th,) express their acknowledgments to the public for a generous support, and their gratitude that so large a number of families have been made happy, and their condition improved, through this Christian organization. The experience of each year has suggested some improvements in the working of the system; defects have been remedied, modes of relief changed, and it is believed the distribution was never more in accordance with the principles of the Association than during the year now past. No family or person requiring aid, whose wants were made known, has failed to receive the consideration and care that the case required.

The distributions during the last year have been made, not by visitors as heretofore, but chiefly by Ward agents. The work of the visitor is entirely voluntary and in most of the sections the number seeking assistance was such as to require more time than the visitor could bestow. In order therefore that every applicant might be visited and their circumstances thoroughly investigated, the Board appointed an agent in each Ward who devoted his entire time to the work,—visiting the sick, advising the ignorant, and assisting the needy. The funds of the Association have been distributed principally to those classes least able to provide for themselves and which claim our care, viz: to widows with young children, families in sickness, and to the aged. One important aim of the Ward agents has been to rid the Association of all persons able to labor who have heretofore shown a disposition to subsist on the toil of others rather than by their own. In this City, as in all large cities, are found a large class, mostly of foreign birth, who live in indolence, filth and intemperance, obsequious of favor, importunate for alms, which some even demand as their right. Hundreds of those that had previously received aid from your funds, were put upon their own resources, much to their own chagrin and discomfort. * * * One of the prominent wants that called your Association into being, was a remedy for street-begging—some means, some way by which a suppliant at your door might be relieved, if destitute and worthy, and detected if an impostor. This organization, with its machinery, meets that case exactly, and provides, through its visitors, for the supply of honest poverty, and the detection of the fraudulent. It but requires the coöperation of the public to cure effectually all street begging. Let it be at once decided by each family that there shall be no more indiscriminate alms-giving to unknown persons, but that each and every applicant shall be sent to the visitor of the section where such applicant resides, and not only will the evil disappear, but the moral effect will speedily appear.

The receipts of the Association have been:

From Visitors	$6,890 47
From church on the Heights (Dr. BETHUNE's)	225 07
Total	$7,115 54
[illegible]	6,933 89
Balance on hand	$181 65

Fuel, bread, meal, rice, fish, beans and molasses are the principal articles furnished. Tea and sugar in cases of sickness or infirmity. 126 pairs of shoes have been furnished to children, thereby keeping them in school during the entire Winter. 106 cast off garments were distributed, for which the most sincere gratitude was expressed.

The coming Winter promises to be one of great severity on the laboring classes. Recent investigations reveal the astounding fact that in the City of New-York and the adjacent cities and towns 75,000 persons have been dismissed from employment within the last three months, and of this number 10,000 live within the limits of this Association's operations.

A few of this large number have something laid by for such an emergency as the present. Some will find their way into the country, to stop with friends, or seek other employment, and some few, perhaps, will be recalled to fill places they have just vacated. But what is to become of the large number left? Who will provide for their necessities through this coming Winter? The situation of many of them is painful to contemplate—what, then, must it be to endure? It must not be overlooked that this entire class are not beggars, nor have they ever been recipients of charity; but they are mechanics, whose honest toil has till now supported their families—they are laborers, who carry their weekly earnings to loving wives and much-loved children—they are widows, at best but poorly clothing and feeding themselves and their half-orphan children by their own scant earnings—they are clerks and apprentices who are out of employment, are exposed to vice, crime and ruin; and last and worst they are young women and girls from manufactories, binderies and sewing establishments who are without employment and the accustomed means of support, with diminished wardrobe, unappeased hunger, despairing of relief, may be tempted into that course of vice which once entered is seldom abandoned, and infamy and ruin close over them forever. Prompt, liberal and early assistance may avert this sad calamity, and save them for usefulness and honor. Add to these the cases of sickness, old age and inability, dependent more or less on charity for a bare subsistence, and it will be seen at once that the work before the Association is no light matter, but one that will demand additional time and devotion on the part of the visitors, and a large-heartedness in your donations. The pressure of the present crisis is felt severely by the whole community, and the first feeling with many contributors doubtless will be to diminish their subscriptions. Let no such unwise counsels prevail. It is the pride of our City that she makes ample provision for her poor. It is to the honor of our citizens that they have always promptly responded to the call of humanity, whether in our own City, in neighboring States or foreign lands—whenever pestilence or famine has devastated city or country, our noble-hearted citizens have always sent the needed relief, and your Board appeal to you and the public in this emergency for liberal, for increased contributions, and they do it with the confidence that your liberality will equal the emergency.

THE POOR.—A special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council has been appointed at the suggestion of Mayor POWELL, to suggest some plan for the relief of the poor during the approaching season.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Cueva's Trial for the Murder of De Granval.

Yesterday was the second day of the trial of this young Cuban, before the Hudson County Court, New-Jersey, Judge OGDEN presiding. Though the rain was severe all day, the Court-room was crowded, many ladies being in the audience. CUEVA was present, apparently an interested but not an anxious spectator. His father was present, too, but deep anxiety marked his face. During part of the trial his mother and two young brothers were also present.

The first witness called was *Frederick Paryllaid*, a school-fellow of young Cueva, who testified that three or four days after leaving Mr. De Granval's school, Cueva showed him a pistol, stating that he had bought a nice new pistol; afterward saw him practice with it at the Elysian Fields, and fire it several times on the 4th of July.

Miss Susan Charles, daughter of Mr. Edwin Charles, an eye-witness of the homicide, was examined at great length. She gave a full account of a social party at her father's house on the fatal evening. There was conversation, music and dancing. Young De Granval joined with her and others in singing at the piano. The Misses Jeekyls, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, Mr. Anderson and others were present. When the party broke up, and the others had gone home, witness stood inside the front gate perhaps ten minutes, talking with De Granval; her sister was present. While they were standing there, some person rushed down to the gate of Mr. Tompkins' house adjoining, and stood a moment under the trees next to the fence. Then he passed out and went by to Mr. Shield's house, where he remained standing on the sidewalk under a tree. As he went by she remembered having seen him before; but as she only knew Cueva by sight she could not recognize him. Her account of the homicide was as follows:

Mr. De Granval went out of the gate and turned down the street toward where this young man was standing; as he passed by I saw this young man take hold of him, and commence whipping him with a cane; in the struggle they stepped off the sidewalk; my sister went into the house and I went forward, taking hold of one of them, at the same time calling to my father to come and help me; they then came on the sidewalk, and both fell, but instantly got up; at this time Mr. Parryllaid came out of the house, and as he passed by me, I said, "Oh, separate them, quickly;" he went forward and said, "Don't! don't!" he tried to separate them, and I believed he had done so; then I saw this young man fire a pistol toward De Granval, who immediately fell; I turned around and Cueva and Mr. Paryllaid going toward Mr. Tompkins' house; then I went into our own gate and saw my sister standing on the steps; my mother was coming toward me trying to get me in; I told him I must call some one quickly or he would die; I then ran out to Mr. Brodhead's house; I met him coming out of the gate, and told him that some one out of Mr. Tompkins' house had shot Mr. De Granval, and begged him to go after the doctor; while he was gone, I stooped down and took hold of De Granval's hand; at that time Mr. Tompkins came out and told me to be calm, that I might rely upon his aid as a gentleman that he would attend to it all, at the same time stooping down and picking up something off the sidewalk; he showed it to me, and then said it was a pistol; he said he would give it up as soon as it was required; some others came from Mr. Tompkins' house; they asked me if any one had gone for the doctor; I replied that Mr. Brodhead had, but that others had better go; Mr. Evans was the next gentleman that I spoke to; he asked if any one had gone to inform the family of Mr. De Granval; I said that I really did not know, but they had better go as quietly as possible; some one told me that Mr. Leopold De Granval was coming; I spoke to him and he told me his mother was coming: I went down to Mrs. De Granval, and there saw Mr. Edward De Granval, who asked me to remain with his mother while he ran forward for assistance; Leopold then came back to us, and we went round to Mr. De Granval's house; we went in the parlor, and Mr. Oscar De Granval was then brought in and taken into the back parlor; I then went up stairs with Mrs. De Granval, and on coming down found that my father had just come in; he asked Mr. Anderson to see me home, and I then went home; at the time the pistol was fired, as near as I can tell, Mr. De Granval had his back southwest, and Cueva was almost facing him, not quite; I have no idea of the distance between them; the person who fired was passing Mr. De Granval; Mr. De Granval's face was turned partly sideways; I was standing about four feet from them when the pistol was fired; I heard the report of the pistol and saw the flash; I cannot say how far above the sidewalk the flash was, but I had neither to look up or down; the flash was above the sidewalk; at the time of the flash of the pistol I saw Mr. Cueva's arm; the arm was raised a little, and bent at the elbow; when I took hold of De Granval's hand he was yet alive; it was Mr. Cueva's right arm that I saw raised; the arm was extended in the direction of Mr. De Granval; Mr. De Granval fell backward upon the sidewalk, with his head over the curb-stone; I did not hear any words pass between them before the attack; Mr. De Granval wore a straw hat that evening; I only know Cueva by sight.

Cross-examined—I had known Oscar de Granval for four years; he had been in the habit of visiting at our house during that time; I had lived in Hoboken for seven years; we lived in Newark before we came to Hoboken; he was not a suitor of mine; we were standing together on the porch, that evening, after the Misses Nichols had gone, about three minutes; Mr. De Granval and myself had stood at the gate seven or eight minutes before Mr. Cueva come from the tree; he came right down past our gate; he passed close to the gate; when he passed I recognized him as having seen him before, but did not know him; when he was standing at the fence I imagined that I had seen him before; Oscar did not make any remark to me about him as he passed; when Oscar left me I had not shut the gate; I was standing with the gate in my hand, and was looking in the direction he had gone; as soon as Cueva took hold of De Granval, the blow came; he took hold of him by the shoulder; Oscar seemingly attempted to get away; I cannot swear whether or not De Granval took hold of Cueva; it was a bright moonlight night; I did not hear Mr. De Granval say anything; he did not call for help; I did not hear him say anything from the time he was attacked by Cueva until he was shot; when they were scuffling I took hold of one of them; I can scarcely say which, but think it was Mr. Cueva; when I took hold of one of them they were facing each other; I think they were clinched, but I cannot tell in what manner; Cueva was whipping De Granval at this time; I think Cueva had hold of Mr. De Granval by the shoulder, but do not recollect distinctly; I do not remember the position of De Granval's hands at this time; Cueva had hold of him with his left hand; they both fell before the pistol was fired; I cannot tell what movement caused them to fall, nor whether they fell after they had got upon the sidewalk or not; they were clinched when they fell; they fell upon their sides on the walk, with their heads toward the fence; I do not remember that I took hold of them as they lay on the walk; they did not lay there long; Mr. Paryllaid was not there when they lay on the pavement; when they got up they still had hold of each other; I think Cueva had hold of De Granval when the pistol was fired; I was about four feet from them at that time; Cueva had hold of De Granval's right collar with his left hand; Cueva was facing the southwest; Oscar was in a slightly stooping position; De Granval was more heavily built than Cueva, but he was in delicate health and not strong; Mr. Paryllaid being nearer to the pistol arm than I was, did not prevent me from seeing the pistol arm; I am certain that Mr. Parryllaid was there, and that he was there before the pistol was fired; of this I am certain; when Mr. De Granval fell, after the pistol was fired, Cueva did not fall with him; Cueva let go his hold; Mr. De Granval fell immediately after the report of the pistol; Cueva then walked immediately off, and did not walk back again; he went north to Mr. Tompkins' house; I saw Cueva again that evening, when I was standing at the corner with Mrs. De Granval; an officer had him; I do not remember speaking to Mr. Alvord that night, and do not recollect seeing him at the scene of the difficulty that night; I do not recollect saying to Mr. Alvord that "there were two of them, and that one of them whipped him while the other shot him;" I did not use such an expression to any one that night; I was examined before the Coroner; I do not recollect at that time saying that Cueva had his arm out straight when he fired the pistol; after the pistol was fired Cueva and Parylaid went side by side toward Mr. Tompkins' house; when I first went up to Mr. De Granval, after he was shot, I saw blood upon his face.

By Mr. Little—What I mean by saying that Mr. De Granval was slightly stooping, and that his head was a little one side, at the time Cueva had hold of him, is, that he was seemingly dodging his head to avoid something.

By Mr. Zabriskie—Before the whipping spoken of commenced at all, I do not think De Granval took Cueva by the throat.

Miss Charles occupied the stand for nearly three hours. At this stage of the proceedings, it being 12½ o'clock, the Judge said that, inasmuch as the Jury had expressed a wish for a brief recess in the middle of the day, a recess might now be taken. At 1 o'clock the Court was again opened, and

Justice Thomas Whitley recalled.—[Witness exhibited the silver fruit-knife bearing the initials "O. A. G."]—Mr. Theodore Tompkins handed it to me, and said he picked it up from the sidewalk; that it was partly open as it now is, and I have not disturbed it since. [The witness was next examined as to the pistol.] I believe the left barrel was discharged; Mr. Tompkins gave me the pistol; upon the Coroner's investigation I examined Paryllaid under oath; Miss Susan Charles was examined before me, as Coroner, under oath; I believe the deposition is in Court.

Miss Sarah Charles, sworn—I am a daughter of Edmund Charles, and reside at No. 15 Washington-terrace, Hoboken; I remember the evening of the affray in question; I was at home that evening; I knew Oscar De Granval; at that time I knew Frederick Cueva by sight; I think I had seen him once or twice before that; Oscar De Granval was at our house on the evening spoken of; he came there about nine o'clock; we were dancing and singing that evening in the parlor; the singing was in the front parlor, and was participated in Mr. De Granval; the windows in front of the house extend to the floor, and were open that night; Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead left the house a little before eleven o'clock; they were the first who left; the Misses Jeckels and Mr. Anderson were the next parties who left, and I went to the gate with them; my mother and sister and Mr. De Granval were then on the stoop together; when I returned from the gate to the house, I met my sister and Mr. De Granval going toward the gate, and I turned and accompanied them; while standing at the gate, I heard some one run down from Mr. Tompkins' stoop down toward the front fence; I turned around, and saw Mr. Cueva standing between the trees in Tompkins' yard, against the fence; at this time, my sister, Mr. De Granval and myself were all standing together inside the gate; I saw Cueva come out of Mr. Tompkins' gate, and pass, and stop under a tree near Mr. Sheffield's gate; Mr. De Granval then said "good-night" to us, and went out and toward the ferry; Cueva then seized him, and they together went off the sidewalk into the street; I heard Mr. Cueva strike Mr. De Granval; I then ran into the house, to see if I could get assistance, and when I was coming back down the steps I saw the pistol fired; I then went back and told my mother that he was shot; I knew the pistol was fired because I saw the flash, which seemed to be up even with me; I was on the second step from the bottom; the flash seemed to be about half way between our gate and Mr. Sheffield's gate, on the sidewalk; the flash was up above the sidewalk; it was not down on the sidewalk; when I saw the parties scuffling in the street my sister was outside the gate on the sidewalk; when I saw the flash of the pistol, I think my sister was outside the gate; after the discharge of the pistol I went back into the house, and do not know what occurred afterward.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zabriskie—When Cueva passed down, we three were standing at the gate; we were all talking together, and I think we stood there from seven to ten minutes; Mr. Cueva was near Sheffield's gate when he took hold of De Granval; when Cueva struck De Granval, I heard the blow, but could not see what it was struck with; the report of the pistol startled me; I am satisfied that my memory serves me as to whether I had to look up or down to see the flash; I cannot remember about hearing the report of the pistol; I recognized the person who came out of Mr. Tompkins' gate and passed us as Mr. Cueva; I distinctly saw Cueva seize De Granval.

By Mr. Dayton—I remember the flash and its position; and I remember that I was looking straight ahead.

Mrs. Virginia Stuart, sworn—My husband's name is Isaac Stuart; I reside at No. 19 Washington-terrace, where I have lived five and a half years; our house is the next one north of Mr. Tompkins'; I knew Oscar De Granval in his lifetime; I knew Cueva by sight, and had been in the habit of seeing him in the adjoining house; I remember the night of the affray spoken of; I was that night on the first floor of our house, in the parlor; I had not seen De Granval that evening; I saw Cueva that evening, on the piazza of Mr. Tompkins' house, up to ten o'clock, sitting with Miss Sarah Tompkins; I had been on the stoop of our house that evening, sitting there with my mother, I heard singing that evening in Mr. Charles' house, in which I recognized the voice of Mr. Oscar de Granval; when I left the stoop that night, about 10 o'clock, I went into the front parlor; the windows are large, reaching to the floor, and they were open that night; when I was about retiring, about five minutes before 11 o'clock, I was in the act of closing the blinds of the front windows; my attention was attracted by the voice of Miss Susan Charles, who was calling for help to stop this affray; I listened for a moment, and again heard her, in an excited tone of voice, calling for her ma to come out, saying, "Oh, do, do!" immediately after this, I saw the flash of a pistol; I then heard Miss Susan Charles say, "Oh, Oscar, Oscar!" I should think the person who fired was standing on the sidewalk; I saw the flash and heard the report almost simultaneously; I did not see Mr. Cueva after I heard the pistol; I saw Cueva go into Mr. Tompkins' house frequently.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scudder—I cannot see objects close by me very distinctly, but at a distance I can see plainly; I wear glasses, such as old people commonly wear; I should think our stoop was about seven feet high—it may not be so much; I heard Miss Charles' voice distinctly when she was calling for help; from the sound of the voice she appeared to be between me and where I saw the flash; the voice seemed to come toward me; she called in a loud tone.

Mrs. Clara Marks, sworn—I am sister of the last witness, and I reside at No. 19 Washington-terrace, at the house of Mr. Stuart; I know Cueva by sight; the 4th of July was the first time that I ever saw him; he was then on Mr. Tompkins' stoop talking with the ladies, and I believe I saw him there every evening after the 4th to the 8th; I remember the evening of the affray; I saw him that night sitting on the porch with Miss Sarah Tompkins; this was about 9½ o'clock, and I was standing on our stoop; I retired that night about 10½ o'clock to the third story, front room; my windows were open, and as I was lying on the bed I heard Miss Susan Charles call the name "Oscar," and my immediate impression was that Mr. De Granval had a fit on the sidewalk, but I jumped up and ran to the window, when I saw a scuffle; I saw two persons, but I could not tell their positions, as the intervening shrubbery somewhat obstructed the view; I could not see Miss Susan Charles distinctly, but she appeared to be out on the walk; I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol almost immediately after the scuffle, but cannot say that I saw the arm; I should judge that the flash was about five feet above the sidewalk.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Zabriskie, at considerable length, but without eliciting any fresh facts.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the Court was adjourned to Wednesday at 9 o'clock. It is thought that the evidence on the part of the prosecution will be closed this forenoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 27.

$500	N.Y. State 5s, '58	94	15	Erie Railroad	10
9,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73	101	450	do s3	10¼
2,000	Ind. State 5s	70	100	do b60	10¾
1,500	do	70½	50	do b60	10½
5,000	Mich. State 6s	80½	30	Hudson River R. R.	14
1,000	Virginia 6s	75	100	Harlem Railroad	7
2,000	Mo. State 6s	66	38	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	105
6,000	do	66½	37	New-Jersey R. R.	107
7,000	do	67	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	85
1,000	Louisiana Ste. 6's	72	35	Panama Railroad	68
1,000	do	72½	100	Reading Railroad .c	27
6,000	E.R. 2d M. B. 1883	50	200	do c	27½
7,000	Ill. C.R.R. Bs. s3	75	75	do c	27¾
3,000	do	75½	100	do b3	27¾
5,000	do s30	74	150	do s15	27½
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	35	100	do b10	27¾
62	Bank of America	75	200	do ....stwk	27½
10	Merchants Bank	80	200	do s10	27¼
39	American Ex. Bank	60	15	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	8¾
150	Canton Company	14	17	do	8½
70	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. c	90	51	Mich. S. & N. I. p. stk.	20
50	do c	91	50	Illinois Central R.	82
100	do s30	91	10	do	83
250	N. Y. Cent. R. ...s60	62	58	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	63
1046	do s3	63	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R. s3	27½
50	do b3	63	200	do s3	27¾
250	do s3	62¾	250	do s30	27½
50	do s7	62¾	100	do c	27⅝
50	do b10	63	550	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R. c	64
50	do s30	62⅛	50	do s15	64
50	do b30	63	66	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18
50	do c	62⅞	55	do	19
280	do c	63	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	40

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Great Western, Ill., R. R. 7s.....Int. add. 21
$6,000 Dubuque and Pacific Con. Bonds. Int. add. 10
15 shares Atlantic Bank.....40
6 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....93
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....75½

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co.:

$1,000 N. York and Cen. R. R. Bds., 6s. Int. add. 75
13 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.....125½
25 shares Cumberland Coal Co.....5½

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Buff., Corn. and N. Y. R. R. 7s..Int. add. 6
$4,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R.R. 7s. Int. ad. 32
$15,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s. Int. ad. 23
$15,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s.....Int. add. 48½
$5,000 Tennessee 6s.....Int. add. 67½
$7,000 Missouri 6s.....Int. add. 65½
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 107½
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.....57½
32 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....63
30 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....110
200 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.....6

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$57,000 St. Louis Co. Missouri 6s..Int. add. 46½@50
5 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.....93
60 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....109@110
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....106
5 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....81

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s.	67	30	Erie Railroad	10½
5,000	do s30	67	170	do	10⅝
7,000	do	67⅛	50	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	6
6,000	do s3	67⅛	20	do	6¾
18,600	N. Y. State 5s, '58	96	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	63
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	300	do b30	63
2,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	75	298	do s3	62¾
7,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.	80	100	do s20	62⅝
120	Union Bank	80	60	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	64
15	Bank of America	75	50	Panama Railroad	67⅛
10	Merchants' Bank	80	50	do	67¾
113	Pac. M. Steam'p Co.	70½	100	Harlem Railroad	7
15	do	71	800	Reading R. R. ...s3	27
124	do	71⅛	20	Mich. S. & N. I. prf. stk	20
100	Hud. Riv. R. R. b60	15			

TUESDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

There was a further rise in Foreign bills and in the Stock Market to-day, and a disposition to liberality in discounting at several of the large Banks. These changes have imparted a slightly more cheerful tone to Money affairs generally, and although the relief is not felt where the pressure has been severest heretofore, it is nevertheless doing much good, at bank, for the merchants and small traders who have preserved their credit through the trial of the past two months. Outside of bank there is little or no improvement in the demand or rates on paper, and but few negotiations in this way are attempted through the Discount Brokers.

The established advance in bills on London is equal to 1@1¼ ℘ cent since last packet day. The sales for the *Asia*, to-morrow, on choice names, have been at 105@106 at 60 days' sight, and 107½@108 for short sight. At the close, one or two drawers were asking 107 ℘ cent, 60 days. The range for transient bills against produce is 103@105 ℘ cent. Some Canada bank bills are held for 107 ℘ cent. The selection of names is somewhat narrowed down, on account of the indisposition of a number of the standard drawers to move at all until further advices from the other side. Francs are 5 50@5 30, very irregular.

The rise in Exchange had no effect on Gold. Indeed the premium offered to-day is less than at any time since the suspension. We quote 100½@100¾, buyers—100¾@101, sellers. At the same time there is some little speculation on the Street as to the probability of Gold appreciating from the growing ease in Currency, and the upward look of short-sight bills on London, which are just now peculiarly desirable as a prompter remittance than at 60 days. The Domestic Exchanges are the same as yesterday, on Philadelphia, 95@95½; Baltimore, 92; Boston, 99¼@99¾; Richmond, 88@90; Rhode Island, 93@94; Southern and Western points unsettled. Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. quote Land Warrants active, but prices unsettled, and the quotations take a wide range.

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
40 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre	95c	$1 05
80 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre	75c	85
120 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre	65c	75
160 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre	75c	85

The lateness of the hour yesterday at which the Bank returns were completed at the Clearing-House, led to an error in our footings as published in the TIMES this morning. The true footings, leaving out the return of the Grocer's Bank, are:

Loans	$95,593,516	Circulation	$6,884,739
Specie	10,411,643	Deposits	57,530,384

The difference in the Specie gain is four hundred thousand dollars; making the true gain $2,568,412.

The Stock Market showed more strength than for several days on most of the list, and an activity was quite marked in New-York Central and Reading shares, and in Illinois Central and Missouri State Bonds, all of which have become rather scarce for cash delivery. The additional advance to-day was from 2 to 4 ℘ cent., and the whole rise since yesterday morning, is thus indicated:

	From	To		From	To
N.Y. Central	58	@63	Galena	59	@63
Erie	9	@10	Rock Island	59½	@64
Illinois Central	77	@—	Missouri 6s	65½	@67½
Illinois Cen. Bs.	64	@75½	Delaware	87½	@91
Reading	25	@27½	Panama	64	@67½
Toledo	25	@27½	Virginia 6s	72	@75

The general market left off steady. The speculative feeling on the Exchange is now pretty equally divided between buying for, and selling against, the rise.

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, received $48,140, including $37,000 from customs; paid out $126,054; and held at the close of business, this afternoon, a balance of $5,684,347.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for week ending to-day, was $1,864,553, against $1,253,184 the week ending Oct. 25, last year.

Telegraphic Reports.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week, as compared with those of the week previous:

	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Capital Stock	$31,961,000	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	49,427,000	48,454,500
Specie	2,808,800	2,560,000
Due from other Banks	5,894,700	5,740,000
Due to other Banks	3,623,700	3,463,800
Deposits	13,966,000	12,776,000
Circulation	6,014,000	6,071,000

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 26.

Money matters here are no better. A meeting of Cotton factors was held to-day, at which a resolution was offered binding factors not to sell for less than 15c., but there being no concert of action, the meeting broke up without effecting anything.

FAILURE IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Messrs. ROSS, MITCHEL & Co., importers, have failed. Their liabilities amount to about $1,250,000. Their failure will pull down many country houses.

The reported failure of Mayor HUTCHISON is incorrect.

THE BANKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Banks of the District of Columbia, in meeting to-day, resolved to receive the notes of the following Banks as currency: Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, and Patriotic Bank, of Washington; Bank of Commerce, and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown; and all the Banks of Baltimore.

City and Country Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the banks have suspended, there is a good deal of anxiety to know when they will resume. The uncertainty about it is the cause of continued contraction with our country banks; and unless some understanding is had between the City and country banks, the latter, to protect themselves from a sudden call to redeem, must keep their currency locked up in their vaults.

The circulation of the country banks a year ago was about $22,000,000. It cannot now be over $8,000,000, and some $3,000,000 of this held by the City banks "as specie," leaving only about $5,000,000 for the use of more than 2,000,000 of people. Besides, there has been a still larger contraction of the New-England banks, drawing a large circulation from this State. This, held by the City banks, answers as counters in their games, but does not relieve the farmer, mechanic and country merchant. There is literally no money in the country for circulation. We have abundant crops, oxen, cows, sheep, beef, &c., &c., to sell, but no one appears to buy; our abundance will not pay debts, hence our merchants cannot pay the wholesale merchant.

Now what is the remedy? Confidence will do a great deal, but is not sufficient, alone. There must be a perfect understanding among the City and country banks to operate for the benefit of the whole country. The day of resumption I do not deem as so essential as the manner.

If the City Banks will agree to *receive and pay out country* money, say until July next, without sending it home for redemption, and after that period to send it home gradually, say 10 ℘ cent. a week, it would allow the country Banks to let out enough currency to move all the crops, &c., to market; enable the customers of the country merchant to pay the wholesale merchant; they in their turn will reduce their liabilities at the Banks, and bank stock thereby become valuable again. Whereas, if the present policy is pursued, all the merchants must suspend and the Banks hold for their assets only suspended paper. They can make a better estimate than I of the value of such assets and their stock.

I name July as the period for the termination of the understanding to receive country paper because we shall then have passed the Spring business, the engagements of this Fall will have matured and been liquidated. The contractions of this season will have so reduced such engagements that far less currency will be needed.

With a definite period when the country Banks should begin to redeem they could safely carry their customers to a period when a contraction would work them no injury.

Under a harmonious and just arrangement specie payments can be quietly resumed the moment the City Banks have accumulated enough to be safe in so doing.

The confidence following such a plan as I have briefly marked out would work wonders. But until something is done to relieve the fears of the country Banks, your City Banks may rest assured that they will daily count up piles of suspended notes. Will they be wise and take warning in time, or will they prefer to go blindly on and treat all suggestions as they did those of the Albany Bankers, until it is *too late*. When everybody is ruined—is there not danger that the same feeling will grow up against them as grew up in France during the Revolution against the old nobility? That a spirit of radicalism will pervade the whole, land which will strike a blow they little dream of? Already I hear many say they wish there were no Banks, that JACKSON was right about a hard money currency—even men who fought against his doctrines.

Your Bank managers must recollect that, although they have the power to break every merchant in New-York, when the merchants are ruined it will be the most natural thing in the world for them to turn their votes against the cause of their ruin.

I make these suggestions in the hope that they may aid in bringing about wiser counsels.

A COUNTRY TRADER.

Forwarding Produce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of the purchases of the Wheat at the West are now made by *sight drafts on New-York.* This leaves the country bank notes in the vaults of the City banks, and is not the right method to produce the most good.

The City banks should discount, as they propose, for the country banks, and send them the proceeds in *bank notes.*

Or, discount for safe produce houses in the City, conditioned that they *take the currency* to the *far West*, where it will circulate among *the people*, and accomplish more towards the payment of indebtedness to the City than any course that can be devised. The time is short for getting forward produce, and this course should be acted upon promptly. CURRO.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

Our last advices were 19th inst. The week has not brought about any marked change in the attitude of commercial affairs. The failures have been less numerous, but there still exists the same distrust of mercantile paper, and loans on collaterals are almost impossible. The anxiety felt as to the news which we have yet to receive from Europe, in return for the very unfavorable advices from this side, paralyzes the drawing of exchange so as to render it exceedingly difficult, which prevents, for the moment, a return towards the natural current of affairs. The domestic exchanges remain in a state of great confusion, causing all sorts of obstacles to the regularity of payments, even when the debtors have the money on hand. The want of a general bank system for every State is, in this respect, a serious cause of difficulty; nevertheless, some little improvement is taking place, and we begin to receive, little by little, remittances from a few distant points, whence, a few days ago, it was impossible to remit. The reliance placed in the New-York Bank notes may partly contend with the discount at which exchange on the neighboring cities is selling. Boston is at ½ ℘ cent. discount; Philadelphia 4@5; Baltimore, 8@9; Richmond, 12; Cincinnati, 8@12, and Chicago 8@10 ℘ cent. discount.

The Stock market which, at our last advices, had considerably risen, gradually declined until the 24th inst., with a moderate degree of activity. Yesterday, however, in the face of the news from Europe to 14th inst., there was a reaction and a decided advance. For the daily fluctuations, which have been large, we refer to the annexed table. State Stocks—New-York 5s and 6s, Missouri 6s, Tennessee 6s, and Virginia 6s, have been active. Ohio 6s have given rise to fewer transactions, and have risen from 1½@3 ℘ cent., and Californias have fallen slightly. In City and County bonds little has been done besides San Francisco 10s, without change in price, and some Brooklyn 6s, St. Louis 6s, (municipal,) and Chicago 6s, at rather large fluctuations. Railroad Bonds—Illinois Central Construction have been very active, touching at one time 60, and closing at 75. The various issues of the Erie Railroad have been done in small amounts without large fluctuations, as also Hudson 1st and 2d mortgage at an advance of 3@4 ℘ cent., and New-York Central 6s and 7s closing at 79 and 90½. In railroad shares we notice a little more activity. New-York Central, Reading, Illinois Central, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Panama and Chicago and Rock Island, have given rise to the principal transactions. Delaware and Hudson Canal has also been done at 88, closing at 91. Money on call is had a little more easily. Hardly any paper is being discounted. The rates are 18@30 ℘ cent., according to the fancy of takers. Specie is ½@1½ ℘ cent. premium. Exchange on Europe, which was heavy at the commencement of the week, is firmer at the close. The business, nevertheless, has been very moderate. Principal transactions on London, 103@106; on Paris, 5.40@5.60. DE COPPET & CO.

[*Per Asia*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1857.

Since our advices of the 19th inst., there has been a slight improvement in the general business of the country.

The crops, however, have not yet assumed that activity of movement which there was reason to expect. This disappointment proceeds as much from the reluctance of farmers to accept the present low prices of produce, as from the want of capital disposable for that purpose. The general liquidation that has been going on in all branches must have released a large amount of capital, but there is an unwillingness to contract new engagements as long as the rebound of our crisis in Europe shall not have been fully developed. Parties needing money, therefore, meet with only a slight relief to their wants. Our latest foreign advices are to the 14th inst. The Bank of England had just raised its rate to 7 ℘ cent., and a further rise of 1 ℘ cent. was immediately looked for, and similar events were transpiring on the Continent. These advices created at first a general depression, with a heavy fall in stocks of 1@10 ℘ cent., chiefly in railroad shares. But since yesterday, the market has assumed an upward tendency, on the expectation of receiving a large amount of gold by the *Persia*, and on the important increase of $2,500,000 in the specie reserve of our Banks. The *Baltic* brought out $360,000 in specie. Domestic Exchanges continue very much disturbed. European Exchanges are very irregular, owing to the want of confidence on the part of buyers, but favorite signatures show a most decided advance. Gold commands but ½ ℘ cent., premium. We notice as an effect of the crisis that for some time past our importers have been reshipping to Europe a large quantity of merchandise recently arrived. Extensions by private agreement continue to be granted to such houses as find themselves embarrassed; this, by diminishing the number of suspensions made public, must tend gradually to restore confidence. Money—Loans on call are easier at 7 ℘ cent. First-class paper 24@36 ℘ cent., with few transactions. Gold ½@1 ℘ cent. In Exchange a decided advance; rates very irregular. London, 103@107½, chief sales at 103½@105; Paris, 5.45@5.30.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.

There is no trade, probably, that has suffered more from the present crisis in monetary affairs than that in anthracite coal. In the regions of the mines there is great prostration, and to a large extent business is suspended. Coal operators are much straitened financially, and the miners are in large numbers unemployed. The production is but about half what it should be, the consequence of which extends with telling effect to the carrying companies. The coal trade is very unwieldy, is moved slowly, and by the use only of large capital. It is scarcely possible at this advanced period of the season that it can be materially increased before the closing of navigation, and yet, it is feared, especially if there should be a severe Winter, that the supply will be found inadequate to the demand. In the opinion of many, the price of coal will so much advance as to give the Reading Railway, connecting with the Schuylkill mines, and the Lehigh Valley Railway, connecting with the Lehigh mines, active Winter employment. At all events, it is generally conceded now that there will be little overstock in the Spring, and that the trade will commence with the impetus that always attends empty yards at the beginning of a new season. This promises well for next year. Coal must be had, and the roads and canals connecting the mines with tidewater must be used to bring it to market. Fuel for steam purposes may not be so largely required as heretofore, but for domestic uses there will no doubt be the usual annual increase. There is therefore as good a prospect for the coal trade next year, as for almost any other pursuit. Our City Banks are not paying out many of their own notes. Their movements all indicate a gradual liquidation of business, and if continued as at present until the second Monday in April, we have scarcely a doubt they will be so far reduced as to be able to resume specie payments without difficulty. They are loaning little, and are limiting their liabilities to the public by every means in their power. Their stock of coin is understood to be steadily increasing, and their suspended bills are being settled by payments, and such substitution of new bills as are satisfactory to the parties. The banks are evidently preparing to meet the requirements of the new law, by resuming specie payments on the day named.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Oct. 27.

The difficulty in bringing forward to market the productions of the country is not now entirely attributable to the want of money applicable to that purpose. We do not doubt that the country Banks of this State have, for the last ten days, discounted nearly all the offerings by responsible parties of short drafts on New-York against shipments of produce. The Cashier of a Bank, located in the midst of the butter and cheese region of this State, told us a day or two ago that his Bank had been ready to discount such paper since the suspension, but had only been able to get $2,500 of it. The difficulties now, instead of want of money, are the following:

1. This business has for years been done by middlemen, who have bought up the produce of the farmers and taken it to market and sold it, realizing a profit by the traffic. In the present state of things these men dare not risk this kind of business, and have nearly all retired from the field. No other mode of sending forward the butter, cheese, &c., has yet been put in operation. The farmers are disinclined to send their property forward to commission houses for sale, and, in these times, want confidence in the solvency of such houses.

2. The farmers are disinclined to sell at the reduced prices, to which they must now submit, to effect sales. They naturally delay as long as possible, to satisfy themselves in relation to the market, and will only consent to sell at the reduction at the latest moment.

The effect of these two causes is to hold back the produce of the country, and it will probably postpone the arrival at market of a large share of it till after the close of navigation. These causes, we are confident, are now much more influential than actual scarcity of money in postponing the movement of the crops.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 26.

Our banks are discounting moderately.

Capital is somewhat more abundant. A large amount of good paper is offering on the street, and some of it being negotiated at 1½@2½ ℘ cent. a month; second class unsalable. Money on call is obtained freer at 1½@1¾ ℘ cent. Exchange on New-York 8 ℘ cent. prem.; Boston do., 6@7 do.; Philadelphia, 4 do. Exchange on London nominal at 10@12 ℘ cent. prem. in Baltimore funds. Virginia bank notes, (old,) 3@5 ℘ cent. discount; new, 10 ℘ cent. do.; North Carolina, 10 ℘ cent. discount. The notes of Western banks are unsalable. Gold is in demand, and selling at 7½@8 ℘ cent. premium; silver in small lots sold by brokers at 5@6 ℘ cent. prem.

The stock market is quiet but steady.

The Conspiracy against the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg Union of Monday.

The charge against JAMES O'CONNOR and WILSON BLEAKNEY, of conspiring together to defraud the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank out of money amounting to $310,000, which was preferred before Alderman JOHNS by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, as President *pro tem.* of the Bank, came up for a further hearing on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR waived an examination, before the Squire, and entered bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer at Court. CHRISTIAN IHMSEN, Esq., is his security.

Mr. BLEAKNEY is lying very sick at his residence in Allegheny City, and was not able to be present. His former bail was continued, we believe.

On Saturday morning, Alderman JOHNS went over to BLEAKNEY's house, and he (BLEAKNEY) made the following affidavit. It will be perceived that he entirely exculpates Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, the President of the Bank, as well as all the other officers of the institution, from any blame attaching to the overdrawing of the account of O'CONNOR & BROTHER.

He says that the guilty knowledge was confined to himself and JAMES O'CONNOR, and Mr. SCOTT frequently asked him how the account of O'CONNOR & BRO. stood, when he (BLEAKNEY) would point out to him the false balances in lead pencil in favor of the firm.

The statement of Mr. BLEAKNEY is entitled to more credence than that of Mr. O'CONNOR, on account of its being sworn to.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILSON BLEAKNEY.

City of Pittsburg, ss.—Before me, an Alderman in and for said city, personally came Wilson Bleakney, of Allegheny City, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he has been book-keeper of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank since the year 1850; that during the years 1856 and 1857, James O'Connor, for the firm of O'Connor Bro. & Co., overdrew their account to a large amount; that it was done by carrying over false balances on the ledger, in pencil marks: that deponent begged of James O'Connor repeatedly to make his account correct, which he solemly promised to do; that deponent represented to him the great injury it would bring upon his reputation; and that deponent was rendered unhappy, and could not sleep on account of these overdrafts. Deponent pointed out the law to James O'Connor; and told him that the offence he was committing might lead some of them to the penitentiary.

He commenced overdrawing their account about the beginning of February, 1856, and carried it on until about a month ago, and it was still overdrawn to a large amount when I left the Bank.

The knowledge of these facts was confined entirely to myself and James O'Connor; none of the officers of the Bank knew anything about it. The President of the Bank, Thomas Scott, frequently asked me how O'Connor, Bro. & Co.'s account stood, and I pointed out to him the balances in lead pencil, which appeared in favor of said firm. I never informed Mr. Scott of the deception that was practiced in carrying over false balances. To Mr. Denny, the Cashier, I gave the same answers, and he was also deceived as to the true state of O'Connor, Bro. & Co.'s account.

Mr. Scott frequently inquired as to other accounts, and I never gave him incorrect information with regard to them. The only instance in which I knowingly deceived him was relative to O'Connor, Bro. & Co.'s account.

Deponent will add that Mr. Scott's instructions were positive, prohibiting any person or persons from overdrawing their accounts.

W. BLEAKNEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 24, 1857,
LEONARD S. JOHNS, Alderman.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR is quiet, prices favoring buyers. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 for extra. WHEAT is in good demand and steady; sales of 50,000 bushels at 80c. for Chicago Spring and 90c. for red Illinois. CORN is unchanged; sales of 20,000 bushels at 56c. OATS are unchanged; sales of 12,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY is steady; sales of 150 bbls. at 18½c. FREIGHTS are dull and lower; Corn 11½c.@12c. and Wheat 15c.@16c. to New-York. *Imports for the 14 hours ending noon*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 44,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring Extra, at 90c. CORN is dull; sales of 2,500 bushels, at 63c. *Canal freights to New-York*—Flour, 35 cts.; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c. *Lake Imports*—10,800 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—7,400 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active at 63½c. CORN quiet. OATS quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels at 26c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,500 bbls. Flour. To Oswego 26,000 bushels. *Receipts*—4,300 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 5,500 bales, at 10c. for Middling. Sales for three days, 7,500 bales. Receipts for three days, 11,500 bales. The receipts at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 105,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 187,000 bales. SUGAR dull. Fair, 6c.@6½c. MOLASSES—Prime New, 17c.@19c. Prime Rio COFFEE, 9½c. EXCHANGE—Nothing doing. MONEY unchanged, and prospects gloomy.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$1,500 City 6s, 79½; $500 do., New, 89; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 62½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 80; $3,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 80; 8 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 45; 12 Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 13¾; 8 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 83; 3 do., 82¾; 3 do., 82½; 50 Erie Railroad, 10¼; 100 Reading R. R., 14¼. *Closing Prices.*—Phila. 6s, 79@79½; Phila. R. R. 7s@79½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 88½@89½; Pennsylvania 5s, 79½@80; Reading Railroad, 14½@14½; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70, 62½; Reading R. R. Mtg. 6s, '44, 70; Pennsylvania R. R., 34@34½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 30@35; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 51@52; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13½@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st. Mtg., 57½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d Mtg. 50; Long Island, 7½@8; Vicksburg, 6@7; Girard Bank, 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1¼; Union Canal, 3@4; New-Creek, ¼@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@8.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—J. A. Alstond, J. W. Moore, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mitchell, L. C. Warren, J. T. Leberesh, Jr., Miss C. Hoxie, J. Jones, Capt. Arnold, and 28 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 25 | Sun sets.... 5 03 | Moon sets..... 1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 08 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate..... 5 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Iowa, Jones, Mobile, J. O. Baker & Co.

Barks Walter, (Swed.,) Frostedt, London, Funche & Meincke; Julie, Burnham, Point du Galle, Burchard & Buck.

Schooners My Rover, Jackson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Perrine, Jackson, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Steamer Franklin, Colway, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 6 P. M., Body Island Light bearing S. W., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, from New-York for Charleston.

Ship Abner Stetson, (of Damariscotta,) Robinson, Liverpool Sept. 19, with coal to J. O. Baker & Co.

Brig Resolute, Hill, Saco 7 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Tiger, Evans, Saco 8 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Halcyon, Freeman, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Zeb. Mayhew.

Schr. Sabine, (Br.,) Holmes, St. George, N. B., 17 ds., with lath to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Schr. H. B. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird & Johnson.

Schr. George Gillam, Coe, Portland, Conn., stone.

WIND—N. N. E., and fresh; sunset, N.

Below.

Bark Peabody, and brig Daniel Webster, Williams, fm. Malaga.—(By Capt. Hassard, of steamtug W. H. Webb.)

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, Eldridge, for Liverpool; Black Warrior, Smith, Havana and New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The steamboat Empire State, having completed her repairs, will this afternoon be floated off the Balance Dock, and resume her regular trips to-morrow afternoon.

The steamship Northern Light will this evening be taken on the above dock for repairs.

By telegraph to Elwood Walter.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 26—The brig Standard, with 2,400 bbls. beef, from Chicago for this port, is ashore at Old Mackinac. Assistance has been sent her.